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PRONOUNCING

SPELLING-BOOK

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By J. E. WORCESTER.

BOSTON:
ICKLING, SWAN & BOWEN.

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PREFACE.

THERE are now so many spelling-books of different degrees of excellence, more or less in use in this country, that it may well be thought not desirable to have their number increased; but the compiler has been desired to prepare one suitable to be used in connection with his Dictionaries, conformed to them in orthography and pronunciation, and having the same system of notation in marking the sounds of the letters.

The design has been to give both the orthography and pronunciation which are in accordance with the practice of the best writers and speakers both in England and in the United States. With respect to orthography, the best American writers vary little from the established English usage. The most noted difference relates to a number of words ending in *or* or *our*; as, *favor, honor, or favour, honour*. In this country it is the prevailing practice to omit the *u*; though in England it is the general custom to retain it in a number of words, the most of which are dissyllables.

In the orthography and orthoepy of the English language there are many irregularities and difficulties; and in this book an attempt has been made so to classify the words as to present these irregularities and difficulties distinctly to the mind of the learner, that he may see and become familiarized with the irregularities, and enabled easily to overcome the difficulties.

The greatest difficulty in spelling English words arises from the different modes in which several of the elementary sounds of the language are represented by the letters of the alphabet; and from the use of the same letter, or the same combination of letters, to express different sounds. The long sound of *a*, for example, is represented in eight different ways; as in *fate, aid, bay, they, veil, break, gauge, gaol*. On the other hand, the letter *a* stands for five different sounds as given in the Key; and, besides, it has the sound of short *o*, as in

was. The diphthong *ou* is employed to express eight varieties of sound ; as in *bought* (â), *bound* (öü), *cough* (ö), *could* (ü), *course* (ö), *journal* (ü), *rough* (ü), *soup* (ö).

The occurrence of silent letters in many words, and the slight or obscure sounds which the vowels often have, when not accented, are likewise causes of embarrassment or difficulty in spelling.

The words for spelling are presented in numerous classes or divisions, in order to illustrate the various principles of orthography and pronunciation ; words of the simplest form, with respect to spelling and pronunciation, being first exhibited, followed, in regular order, by such as are less simple and more difficult.

According to the views of experienced teachers, frequent practice in writing is necessary in order to acquire a practical and thorough knowledge of orthography, and it is chiefly for this purpose that the Exercises are intended. The pupils, after spelling the words orally, may have the sentences dictated to them, and they may be required to write the words printed in italics. The judicious teacher, however, will vary the mode of using the Exercises as he may find most useful ; and in reviewing, he may dictate the sentences promiscuously, so as to avoid any leading hints in regard to the correct spelling of the italicized words. Other sentences may be framed by the teacher for such words in the columns as are not found in the Exercises. It is particularly desirable that this should be done with reference to the Rules for Spelling, for Syllabication, for Capital Letters, and for Italics, which admit of wide application. The Exercises will be found more or less useful in illustrating the meaning of the italicized words ; and it may be advantageous for the pupils to read them occasionally, in order to test their knowledge of pronunciation.

In the preparation of this book, the design has been to furnish a useful and convenient manual for teaching the *orthography* and *pronunciation* of the English language. It will be found to differ much from any other work of the kind which has heretofore been published ; but whether it possesses any peculiar advantages must be left to the judgment of those who take an interest in elementary education.

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THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN.		ITALIC.		OLD ENGLISH.		SCRIPT.	
Capital Letters.	Small Letters.	Capital Letters.	Small Letters.	Capital Letters.	Small Letters.	Capital Letters.	Small Letters.
A	a	A	a	A	a	A	a
B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b
C	c	C	c	C	c	C	c
D	d	D	d	D	d	D	d
E	e	E	e	E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f	F	f	F	f
G	g	G	g	G	g	G	g
H	h	H	h	H	h	H	h
I	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
J	j	J	j	J	j	J	j
K	k	K	k	K	k	K	k
L	l	L	l	L	l	L	l
M	m	M	m	M	m	M	m
N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
O	o	O	o	O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p	P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q	Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r	R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s	S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t	T	t	T	t
U	u	U	u	U	u	U	u
V	v	V	v	V	v	V	v
W	w	W	w	W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x	X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z	Z	z	Z	z
&		&		&		&	

DOUBLE LETTERS.

Æ æ Œ œ ff fi fl ffi ffl

INTRODUCTION.

LETTERS, SYLLABLES, AND WORDS.

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters and syllables, and of the proper mode of spelling words.

ORTHOEPY treats of the right pronunciation of words.

A **LETTER** is a character used in writing or printing to represent a sound of the human voice.

In the English alphabet there are twenty-six letters, written and printed in two forms, by which they are distinguished as capitals and as small letters. Letters are also printed in various kinds of types, of which the most common and important are the following:—

Roman, *Italic*, *Old English*, or *Black Letter*, and *Script*.

Letters are divided into two principal classes, — vowels and consonants.*

A *vowel* is a letter which represents a free and uninterrupted sound of the human voice; or, as it is commonly defined, “it is a letter which can be perfectly sounded by itself.” The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*; also *w* at the end of a syllable, and *y* except at the beginning of a syllable.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as, *oi* in *boil*.

A *proper diphthong* is one in which both of the vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*.

An *improper diphthong* is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded; as, *ea* in *beat*, *oa* in *boat*.

A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in *beauty*, *iew* in *view*.

A *consonant* is a letter which represents a sound that is modified by some interruption during its passage through the organs of speech; or, as it is commonly defined, “it is a letter which cannot be sounded, or but imper-

* By some writers, letters are also divided into *tonics* (having tone), *subtonics* (having a slight tone), and *atonics* (having no tone); or into *vocals*, *subvocals*, and *aspirates* (whispered). The former division is that of Dr. Rush. The *tonics* are *a* (as in *ale*, *an*, *art*, *awe*), *e* (as in *eel*, *end*, *err*), *i* (as in *isle*, *in*), *o* (as in *old*, *ore*), and *ou* (as in *our*); the *subtonics* are *ð, d, g* (as in *give*), *l, m, n, r, v, w, y* (as in *ye*), *z* (as in *zeal*), *z* (as in *azure*), *th* (as in *this*), *ng* (as in *sing*); the *atonics* are *f, h, k, p, s, t, th* (as in *this*), *sh* (as in *shall*), *wh* (as in *which*). The latter division, as stated by Dr. Bullions, is as follows: *vocals, a, e, i, o, u, ou*; *subvocals, b, d, g, j, l, m, n, ng, r, th* (as in *this*), *v, w, z* (as in *zeal*), *z* (as in *azure*); *aspirates, f, h, k, p, s, t, th* (as in *faith*), *sh, ch, wh*. The teacher who prefers the names used by these writers to those of vowels, semivowels, and mutes, can use them without inconvenience in connection with this work.

fectly, without the aid of a vowel." The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*; also *w* and *y* before a vowel in the same syllable.*

The consonants are divided into semivowels and mutes; and also into labials, dentals, palatals, gutturals, and nasals.

A *semivowel* is a consonant, the utterance of which is only slightly obstructed by the closure of the vocal organs. The semivowels are *c* soft, *f, g* soft, *h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, w, x, y, z*. Four of these, *l, m, n, r*, are termed *liquids*, from their smooth and flowing sound.

A *mute* is a consonant, the sound of which is almost completely interrupted by a mutual contact of the vocal organs. The mutes are *b, c* hard, *d, g* hard, *k, p, q, t*.

The *labials*, letters sounded chiefly with the lips, are *b, f, m, p, v*, and *w*.

The *dentals*, letters sounded with the tongue against the upper teeth, are *d, s, t, z*, and *th*.

The *palatals*, letters sounded in part with the palate, or roof of the mouth, are *j, l, n, r, z* (as in *azure*), and *ch* and *sh*.

The *gutturals*, letters sounded in the throat, are *c* hard, *g* hard, *k, q*.

The *nasals*, letters sounded through the nose, are *m* (which is also a *labial*), *n* (also a *palatal*), and *ng*.

A *digraph* is a union of two letters representing one sound; as, *th* in *thing*.

A *SYLLABLE* is a letter, or a combination of letters, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and is either a word, or a part of a word; as, *a, an, anvil*. In every syllable there must be at least one vowel.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; as, *art*; — a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable*; as, *art-ist*; — a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*; as, *ar-ti-fice*; — a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable*; as, *ar-ti-fi-cial, ar-ti-fi-cial-ly*.

The last syllable but one of a word is called the *penult* or *penultima*; and the last syllable but two, the *antepenult*.

Syllabication is the correct division of words into syllables.

A *WORD* expresses an idea: when spoken, it is a sound or a combination of sounds, uttered by the human voice; and when written, it is a letter or a combination of letters representing a sound or combination of sounds.

A *prefix* is a word or syllable joined to the beginning of a word to modify its meaning; as, *out* in *outrun*, *un* in *unjust*.

A *suffix, affix, or postfix*, is a word or syllable joined to the end of a word, to modify its meaning; as, *like* in *saintlike*, *ish* in *foolish*.

A *simple* word is one that is not compounded; as, *book, man, work*.

A *compound* word is one that is composed of two or more simple words; as, *bookbinder, fellow-workman*.

A *primitive* or *radical* word is one that cannot be reduced or traced to any simpler word in the language; as, *book, man, work*.

A *derivative* word is one formed from a primitive by the addition of some prefix, suffix, or grammatical termination; as, *unman, bookish, working*.

* The term *consonant* is derived from the Latin *consonans*, and means literally *sounding with*. It is applied to this class of letters for the reason that they denote sounds which are usually joined with vowel sounds in forming the articulations of ordinary speech.

KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

Examples.

1. *Ā* long Fāte, fāid, plāyer.
2. *Ā* short Fāt, māt, cāry.
3. *Ā* long before R Fāre, pāir, beak.
4. *Ā* Italian or grave Fār, fāther, cālm.
5. *Ā* intermediate ... Fāt, grās, brānch.
6. *Ā* broad Fāl, hāl, wārm.
7. *Ā* obscure or slight Līp, palāce, rival.

1. *Ē* long Mēte, sēal, kēep.
2. *Ē* short Mēt, mēn, fērry.
3. *Ē* like *Ā* Hēir, thēre, whēre.
4. *Ē* short and obtuse Hēr, hērd, fērn.
5. *Ē* obscure or slight Briēr, fuēr, celerē.

1. *Ī* long Pīne, mīld, fīre.
2. *Ī* short Pīn, fūll, mīrror.
3. *Ī* like long *Ē* Māchine, mārīne.
4. *Ī* short and obtuse Fīr, bīrd, vīrtue.
5. *Ī* obscure or slight Elixīr, ruīn, logīc.

Examples.

1. *Ō* long Nōte, sōl, tōw.
2. *Ō* short Nūt, sūn, blōow.
3. *Ō* long and close Mōve, fōd, sōm.
4. *Ō* broad, like *Ā* .. Nūr, fōrm, tōght.
5. *Ō* like short *Ū* ... Sōn, dōne, cōm.
6. *Ō* obscure or slight Actōr, fēlōy.

1. *Ū* long Tūbe, tūe, pūre.
2. *Ū* short Tūb, tūn, hūrry.
3. *Ū* middle or obtuse Būll, fūll, pūsh.
4. *Ū* short and obtuse Fūr, tūrn, hūrt.
5. *Ū* like *Ō* in mōve Rūle, rādō, trād.
6. *Ū* obscure or slight Sulphūr, sūrp.

1. *Ȳ* long Tȳpe, stȳle, Mȳn.
2. *Ȳ* short Sȳlvan, sȳmbol.
3. *Ȳ* short and obtuse Mȳrrh, mȳrtle.
4. *Ȳ* obscure or slight Trȳly, mȳrtȳr.

Ū and *Ū* Būll, tūb, bȳ, tȳ.

Ū and *Ū* Būnd, tūen, nū.

EW like long *Ū* Fēw, nēw, dēw.

CONSONANTS.

- C, c*, ... soft, like *s* Acid, placīd.
- S, s*, ... hard, like *k* Flaccīd.
- Ch, ch*, hard, like *k* Character.
- Ch, ch*, soft, like *sh* Chaise.
- Ch* (unmarked) like *tah* Charm.
- G, g*, ... hard, Get, gīve.
- G, g*, ... soft, like *j* Gender, gīant.
- Z, z*, ... soft, like *z* Muz, chooz.
- X, x*, ... soft or flat, like *gz* Example.
- Th, th*, soft or flat This, then.
- Th, th*, sharp (unmarked) Thin, pīth.
- tion* } like shun Nation.
- sion* } like shun Pension.
- shun* like shun Confusion.

- cean* } ... like shan ... Ocean.
- cian* } ... like shan ... Optician.
- cial* } ... like shan ... Commercial.
- stai* } ... like shad ... Controversial.
- tipt* } ... like shad ... Partial.
- ceous* } ... like shus ... Farinaceous.
- cious* } ... like shus ... Capacious.
- tiops* } ... like shus ... Sententious.
- geous* } ... like jus ... Courageous.
- giouh* } ... like jus ... Beligious.
- Ph* (unmarked) like *f* Phantom.
- Qu* (unmarked) like *kw* Quam.
- Wh* (unmarked) like *hw* When.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

VOWELS.

The vowel sounds are fully exhibited in the Key; and most of them will be easily understood.

The vowel *a*, marked thus [*â*], has an intermediate sound between the short sound of *a*, as in *fat*, *man*, and the Italian sound of *a*, as in *far*, *father*. *Â*, in words having this mark, is pronounced by some orthoepists with the short sound, and by others with the Italian sound.

The peculiar sound of *a* indicated by this mark [*â*], is heard only when it precedes the sound of the letter *r*; as in *fare*, *pair*.

In some words, *a* has the same sound as short *o*; as, *waq*, *what*. See page 44.

Vowels marked with a dot underneath, thus (*ə*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*), are found so marked only in syllables which are not-accented, and which are but slightly articulated. This mark is employed, not to denote any particular *quality* of the sound, but only to indicate a *slight stress* of voice in uttering the appropriate sound of the vowel; and the vowels, in these cases, might perhaps, without impropriety, have been left unmarked. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall, are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these unaccented and comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right.

This mark may be regarded as generally indicating an *indistinct short* sound, as in *mental*, *travel*, *peril*, *idol*, *forum*, *carry*: — *friar*, *speaker*, *nadir*, *actor*, *sulphur*; and the vowels in the second syllable of the last five words might be changed, one for the other, without perceptibly changing the pronunciation. In many cases, however, it indicates a slight or unaccented *long* sound; as in *sulphate*, *emerge*, *obey*, *duplicity*, *educate*; and, in these cases, the vowels with a dot under them could not be changed, one for the other, without materially affecting the pronunciation.

The vowel *u* at the beginning of words, when long, has the sound of *yu*, as in *union*; and in many words in which it occurs without being accented, it has the same sound of *yu*, slightly articulated; as in *educate* and *gradual*, which are pronounced as if written *ed'yu-cate*, *grad'yu-al*.

Vowels which are not marked are silent; thus *a* in *seal*, *e* in *fate*, *i* in *hêir*, *u* in *hâul*, and *y* in *plâyer*, are not sounded.

CONSONANTS.

B has only one sound, as in *bid*, *rob*.

C has two sounds; one hard, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *can*, *cot*, *cut*; the other soft, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cite*, *cyst*. It is sometimes silent before *t*, as in *indict*, and always before *k*, as in *back*.

The regular sound of the digraph *ch* is heard in *chair*, *child*; its hard

sound, like *k*, in *chord*; its soft or French sound, like *sh*, in *chaise*. — It is silent in *drachm*, *schism*, *yacht*.

D has only one principal sound, as in *done*, *had*. — It sometimes has the sound of *t* in the final syllable *ed* of the past tense or past participle of a verb; as in *annexed*, *expressed*.*

F has only one sound, as in *fan*, *fop*, except in *of* (*ov*).

G has two sounds; one hard, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *gale*, *got*, *gun*; the other soft, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyre*; but it is also hard before *e* and *i* in some words, as in *get*, *give*. It is sometimes silent, as in *gnat*, *design*.

H, which is commonly called a breathing, has only one sound, as in *hat*, *hone*. In some words it is silent, as in *heir*, *hour*, *rhetoric*.

J has only one sound, the same as soft *g*, as in *jest*.

K has only one sound, the same as hard *c*, as in *kin*, *kill*. It is sometimes silent, as in *knob*.

L has a soft, liquid sound, as in *lad*, *sell*. In some words it is silent, as in *talk*, *half*.

M has only one sound, as in *man*, *make*.

N has two sounds, one simple, as in *not*, *fan*; the other compound, or nasal, as in *anger*, *finger*. It is silent in a few words, as in *hymn*.

P has only one sound, as in *pen*, *pond*. In some words it is silent, as in *psalm*. The digraph *ph* has the same sound as *f*, as in *phia*.

Q is always followed by *u*; and *qu* has the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*, *quill*.

R has a rough or jarring sound, as in *rob*, *race*; and a smoother one, as in *fair*, *more*.

S has two sounds, one sharp and hissing, as in *safe*, *this*; the other soft, flat, or vocal, (the same as the letter *z*), as in *wise*, *has*. It is in some words silent, as in *island*.

T has only one sound, as in *tell*, *tone*. The digraph *th* has two sounds, one hard, or sharp, as in *thin*, *breath*; the other soft, flat, or vocal, as in *this*, *breathe*.

V has only one sound, as in *vale*, *vine*.

W, consonant, has nearly the sound of *oo*, as in *way*, *water*. In some words it is silent, as in *write*.

X has a sharp sound like *ks*, as in *expect*, *tax*, and a flat, soft, or vocal sound, like *gz*, as in *exist*. At the beginning of a word it has the sound of *z*, as in *Xenophon*.

Y, consonant, has nearly the sound of *ee*, as in *you*.

Z has the same sound as soft, flat, or vocal *s*, as in *zeal*.

The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, when they come after the accent in many words, and are followed by one of the vowels *e* or *i*, have an aspirated sound, or the sound of *sh*, as in *optician*, *ocean*, *pension*, *nation*; and *s*, in the same situation, sometimes takes the sound of *zh*, as in *confusion*. See the examples given in the KEY, and in SECTION V., pages 62, 67.

* For the reason of this change in the sound of *d*, and for other examples, see pages 14 and 55.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

I. VOWEL SOUNDS.

1. Sound of <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i> , marked \hat{a}	11. Sound of <i>o</i> in <i>note</i> , marked \hat{o}
2. " of <i>a</i> in <i>fat</i> , " \hat{a}	12. " of <i>o</i> in <i>not</i> , " \hat{o}
3. " of <i>a</i> in <i>fare</i> , " \hat{a}	13. " of <i>u</i> in <i>tube</i> , " \hat{u}
4. " of <i>a</i> in <i>far</i> , " \hat{a}	14. " of <i>u</i> in <i>tub</i> , " \hat{u}
5. " of <i>a</i> in <i>fast</i> , " \hat{a}	15. " of <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> , " \hat{u}
6. " of <i>a</i> in <i>fall</i> , " \hat{a}	16. " of <i>u</i> in <i>bull</i> , " \hat{u}
7. " of <i>e</i> in <i>mete</i> , " \hat{e}	17. " of <i>u</i> in <i>fur</i> , " \hat{u}
8. " of <i>e</i> in <i>met</i> , " \hat{e}	18. " of <i>oi</i> in <i>boil</i> , " \hat{oi}
9. " of <i>i</i> in <i>pine</i> , " \hat{i}	19. " of <i>ow</i> in <i>sound</i> , " \hat{ow}
10. " of <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> , " \hat{i}	

II. CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Labial Sounds.

20. Sound of <i>p</i> in <i>pin</i> , }	. sharp.
21. " of <i>b</i> in <i>bin</i> , }	. flat.
22. " of <i>f</i> in <i>fan</i> , }	. sharp.
23. " of <i>v</i> in <i>van</i> , }	. flat.
24. " of <i>m</i> in <i>man</i> .	
25. " of <i>w</i> in <i>wet</i> .	

Dental Sounds.

26. Sound of <i>t</i> in <i>tin</i> , }	. sharp.
27. " of <i>d</i> in <i>din</i> , }	. flat.
28. " of <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i> , }	. sharp.
29. " of <i>th</i> in <i>thine</i> , }	. flat.
30. " of <i>s</i> in <i>seal</i> , }	. sharp.
31. " of <i>s</i> in <i>zeal</i> , }	. flat.

Palatal Sounds.

32. Sound of <i>ch</i> in <i>chest</i> , }	. sharp.
33. " of <i>j</i> in <i>jest</i> , }	. flat.

Palatal Sounds.

34. Sound of <i>sh</i> in <i>shall</i> , }	. sharp.
35. " of <i>z</i> in <i>azure</i> , }	. flat.
36. " of <i>y</i> in <i>you</i> .	
37. " of <i>l</i> in <i>let</i> .	
38. " of <i>r</i> in <i>run</i> .	
39. " of <i>n</i> in <i>not</i> .	

Guttural Sounds.

40. Sound of <i>k</i> in <i>kid</i> , }	. sharp.
41. " of <i>g</i> in <i>go</i> , }	. flat.

Nasal Sound.

42. Sound of <i>ng</i> in <i>sing</i> .	
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Breathing.

43. Sound of <i>h</i> in <i>hat</i> .	
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REMARKS ON THE TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

1. Of the vowel sounds, as exhibited in the Table, four are sounds modified by the consonant which follows them, and six are sounds compounded of other vowel sounds.

Modified Vowel Sounds.—No. 3 (*a* in *fare*) is the long sound of *a* (No. 1), qualified by being followed by the letter *r*.

No. 4 (*a* in *far*) is the short sound of *a*, and No. 17 (*u* in *fur*) the short sound of *u* (No. 14), both of them qualified by being followed by the letter *r*.

NOTE.—The sounds of the vowels *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in the words *her*, *marcy*; *fer*, *virgin*; *myrrh*, *myrtle*, all followed by *r*, differ little from the sound of *u* in *fur*.

No. 5 (*a* in *fast*) is an intermediate sound between No. 2 (*a* in *fat*) and No. 4 (*a* in *far*).

Compound Vowel Sounds.—No. 1 (*a* in *fate*) ends with a slight sound of long *e* (No. 7).

No. 9 (*i* in *pine*) begins with the sound of *a* in *far* (No. 4), and ends with the sound of the first *e* in *mete* (No. 7).

No. 11 (*o* in *note*) ends with a slight sound of *u* in *rule* (No. 15), which is the same as that of *oo* in *fool*.

No. 13 (*u* in *tube*) begins with the sound of the first *e* in *mete* (No. 7), and ends with the sound of *u* in *rule* (No. 15).

No. 18 (*oi* in *boil*) begins with the sound of *o* in *nor* (same as *a* in *fall*, No. 6), and ends with the sound of *i* in *pin* (No. 10).

No. 19 (*ou* in *bound*) begins with the sound of *o* in *nor* (same as *a* in *fall*, No. 6), and ends with the sound of *u* in *bull* (No. 16).

2. Of the consonant sounds, two are strictly compounded of other consonant sounds.

Compound Consonant Sounds.—No. 32 (*ch* in *chest*) begins with the sound of *t* in *tin* (No. 26), and ends with the sound of *sh* in *shall* (No. 34).

No. 33 (*j* in *jest*) begins with the sound of *d* in *din* (No. 27), and ends with the sound of *z* in *azure* (No. 35).

There are six classes of consonant sounds, named from the organ by which they are chiefly pronounced.

(1.) Six *Labial Sounds*,* uttered by the use of the lips.

(2.) Six *Dental Sounds*,† uttered by pressing the tongue against the upper teeth.

(3.) Eight *Palatal Sounds*, uttered by pressing the tongue against the palate, or roof of the mouth.

(4.) Two *Guttural Sounds*,‡ uttered by drawing the tongue towards the throat.

* Latin, *labium*, a lip.

† Latin, *dens*, a tooth.

‡ Latin, *guttur*, the throat.

(5.) One *Nasal Sound*,* uttered through the nose.

(6.) One *Breathing* or *Aspirate*, being a forcible emission of the breath.

3. On comparing the elementary sounds with the alphabet, it will be seen that each of the vowels represents more than one sound, and that some sounds, namely, those heard in the beginning of the words *thin*, *thine*, *chest*, and *shall*, and at the end of the word *sing*, have no single representative sign.

The letters *c*, *g*, and *x* are not strictly needed as representatives of sounds. They are used only as equivalents for other signs.†

4. With respect to some of the consonants uttered by the same organ, there are differences of sound denoted by the terms *sharp* and *flat*. The former term applies to those which are uttered with a whispering, or aspirated sound; the latter to those which are uttered with a greater degree of vocality. Such is the relation of these consonants to one another, that two of a different character, that is, one sharp and the other flat, cannot be pronounced together. Thus the letter *s*, a sharp consonant, when it forms the plural of a noun ending in a flat consonant, takes the corresponding flat sound of *z*; as, crab, crab^s; lad, lad^s; stag, stag^s. For the same reason, *p* is changed into *b* in pronouncing the word *cupboard* (küb'burd), and *z* into *s* in pronouncing the word *chints* (chints).

5. The letters *w* and *y*, being sometimes interchangeable with vowels, the first with *u* and the second with *i*, are termed vowels, except when they begin a word or syllable singly, or, in the case of *w*, combined with a consonant.

* Latin, *nasus*, the nose. — The sounds represented by *m* and *n* are also slightly nasal.

† See Section III.

A

PRONOUNCING SPELLING-BOOK

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. Monosyllables in which the sounds have their simplest signs, and in which no letter is silent.

1. Vowels with single consonants.

ă.

ăm	făn	hăt	măn	răp	tăn
an	fat	lad	mat	rat	tap
at	gap	lag	pan	sad	van
bad	had	lap	rag	sat	vat
bag	hap	mad	ran	tag	wag

ě.

běd	fěd	kěg	měn	pěn	wěb
beg	fen	led	met	pet	wed
bet	hen	leg	net	set	wen
den	jet	let	peg	ten	yet

ĭ.

bĭb	bĭg	dĭd	dĭm	dĭp	fĭn
bid	bit	dig	din	fig	hid

hŷp	kŷd	nŷb	pŷt	rŷp	tŷn
hit	kin	nip	rib	sin	tip
jlb	kit	pig	rig	sip	wŷn
jig	mid	pin	rim	sit	wit

ö.

bög	föp	höp	lög	nöd	röd
dog	got	hot	lop	not	rot
dot	hod	jeb	let	pod	sod
fog	hog	jot	mop	rob	top

ü.

büd	fün	hüt	müg	rüg	tüb
bug	gun	jug	nun	run	tug
but	hug	jut	nut	sun	tun
dug	hum	mud	pun	sup	up

ē.

ō.

bē	hē	mē	yē	gō	hō	kō	nō	sō
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ä.

bär	fär	jär	mär	tär
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

â.

ü.

û.

wâr

bür

für

pût

öï.

böï	föï	löï	öï	röï	söï	vöïd
-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	------

ôû.

böût	föûl	göût	lôûd	ôûr	pöût	söûr
------	------	------	------	-----	------	------

2. *Vowels with combined consonants.*

ä.

äpt	däsh	länd	sänd	stäb
band	drab	lash	sash	stand
bland	drag	mash	shad	that
brad	flag	plan	slash	thrash
brag	glad	plant	smash	tramp
bran	gland	plash	snag	trap
brand	grand	rant	snap	trash
chat	hand	rash	span	twang

ě.

bělt	ělm	lěft	sěnd	thěn
bench	end	lend	sent	thresh
bend	felt	lent	shred	trench
bent	flesh	mend	sled	weld
best	fresh	mesh	slept	welt
blend	fret	pelt	smelt	went
chest	glen	pent	spend	wept
dent	helm	pest	stem	west
desk	help	rent	tent	whelp
drench	jest	rest	test	when
elk	kept	self	them	whet

ĩ.

brĩg	chĩt	flĩt	kĩng	mĩnt
brim	ding	frisk	limp	mist
bring	drift	gild	lisp	pinch
brisk	drip	grim	list	print
chin	fish	grin	midst	rich
chip	fling	inch	milk	ring

rŷk	əlyŋ	spring	thŷ	twŷn
shin	slip	strip	thrift	twist
sing	slit	swift	tint	whig
skin	spin	swim	trim	whip
skip	split	swing	trip	whist
slid	sprig	thin	twig	wind

ö.

blöt	fönd	lönŋ	prömp	söŋ
bond	font	lost	prep	spot
chop	frog	plod	romp	strong
drop	from	plot	shop	thong
flog	gong	pond	shot	trot

ü.

blünt	düşk	jämp	pämp	sprüŋ
blush	dust	just	punch	strut
brunt	flush	lump	rung	stud
brush	fund	lunch	rush	stamp
bulk	gulf	lung	rusk	stun
bunch	gush	much	rust	swung
bung	gust	musk	shrub	thrust
bust	hump	must	shrug	thump
chum	hung	plug	shun	trump
drub	hunt	plum	shut	trust
drug	hush	plump	slug	tuft
drum	husk	pulp	snug	tusk

ī.

bīnd	fīnd	kīnd	pīnt	wīld
blind	grind	mild	rind	wind
child	hind	mind	whilst	

ö.

böld	förd	höld	pörch	slöth
bolt	fort	host	pork	sold
both	forth	jolt	pert	sport
dolt	fro	most	post	torn
fold	gold	old	shorn	worn

ä.

ärm	därk	härp	pärd	spärk
art	darn	harsh	park	star
barb	dart	lard	part	starch
bard	farm	march	shark	stark
barn	garb	mark	sharp	start
char	hard	marl	smart	tart
charm	hark	marsh	snarl	yard
chart	harm	mart	spar	yarn

å.

åft	chant	gränt	måsk	råsp
ask	draft	grasp	mast	shaft
asp	fast	haft	pant	slant
bask	flask	hasp	past	task
blanch	gasp	last	path	vast
blast	graft	lath	raft	waft

å.

båld	målt	swård	wånt	wårn
dwarf	salt	swarm	ward	warp
halt	smalt	thwart	warm	wart

ü.

blür	bürn	chürch	chürn	hürl
blurt	burst	churl	furl	hurt

lürch	slür	pürl	sürf	türn
lurk	spur	spurn	turf	urn

û.

bûsh

pûsh

öï.

bröïl
foistgröïñ
hoistjöïnt
joistpöïnt
spoil

öû.

böûnd	gröût	nöûn	shöût	spröût
flout	hound	pouch	shroud	stout
found	mound	pound	south	thou
ground	mouth	round	spout	trout

II. Monosyllables in which a silent e final indicates the long sound of a vowel that precedes it.

1. *A silent e final, following a single consonant, lengthens the sound of the vowel that precedes it. The words äre, bädë, häve, and wëre are exceptions.*

ä.

äle	chäfe	gäme	läke	präte
ape	chase	gaze	lame	rake
babe	dame	glade	late	rate
bake	date	grape	made	safe
bane	drake	grave	make	sake
blade	drape	hate	mate	sane
blame	fade	haze	name	shade
brave	gale	jade	nape	shake

shāme	slāke	stāte	tāpe	vāne
shape	slave	take	taste	wake
shave	snake	tame	trade	whale

ā.

dāre	flāre	māre	shāre	spāre
fare	glare	rare	snare	stare

ē.

ēve	glēbe	hēre	mēre	sēre
-----	-------	------	------	------

ī.

bīde	fīle	līne	rīpe	tīne
bīle	fine	mile	shine	thrive
bite	fire	mine	sire	tire
bribe	glide	mire	slide	twine
bride	gripe	pike	slime	vine
brine	ire	pile	smite	whine
chance	kite	pine	snipe	white
chance	life	pipe	spike	wide
dire	like	pride	spine	wife
drive	lime	ride	spire	wine

ō.

bōde	glōbe	prōne	stōle	tōre
bone	grope	rope	stone	wore
drone	home	shore	store	yore
drove	hone	snore	tone	zone

ū.

dūke	flūme	fūme	mūle	pūre
dupe	flute	lute	mute	tune

2. When u follows r, a silent e final, after a single consonant, gives to that vowel the sound of u in rule.

û.

brûte prûde prûne rûde rûle

3. A silent e final, following the combined consonants st, lengthens the vowel a preceding.

bāste chāste hāste pāste tāste wāste

III. The letters c, q, and x, as equivalent in sound to other letters.

1. The letter c has a hard sound, the same as that of k, before a, o, u, l, r, and t final, and at the end of a word or of a syllable unless the next syllable begins with e, i, or y.

căb	cămp	căp	căre	căsh
căg	căn	căpe	cărp	căst
căke	căne	căr	cărt	căt
căme	cănt	cărd	căse	căve
côb	côg	côld	côrd	côrn
côd	côil	côlt	côre	côunt
côde	côin	côpe	côrk	côuch
cûb	cûd	cûr	cûrd	cûsp
cûbe	cûp	cûrb	cûre	cût
clăd	crămp	crăsh	crăst	crôp
crăft	crăne	crăve	crīb	crûde
crăg	erăpe	crăze	crīme	crûst

scāld	scālp	scānt	scāre	scārp
scāle	scān	scār	scārf	scāth
scōld	scōpe	scōre	scōûr	scōût
scüd		scûm		scûrf
scrāp	scrāpe	scribe	script	scrüb
šct	dūct	pāct	strict	trāct
brāct	fāct	sēct	tāct	

2. The letter *c* has a soft sound, the same as that of *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

cēde	cēnt	cēre	cēte	cyst
------	------	------	------	------

REMARK. In many words a silent *e* final after *c* gives to this letter the sound of *s*.

āce	fāce	lānce	prīnce	thrice
brāce	fēnce	mīce	rāce	trāce
chānce	fōrce	nīce	rīce	trānce
chōice	glānce	ōūnce	sīnce	trūce
dānce	grāce	pāce	spāce	twice
dīce	hēnce	pēnce	spīce	vīce
dūnce	īce	plāce	sprīce	vōice
fāce	lāce	prīce	thēnce	whēnce

3. The letter *q* is always followed by *u*; and these letters, *qu*, combined, are sounded like *kw*.

REMARK. The vowel *u*, in this case, is sounded like the consonant *w*, except in a few words, mostly derived from the French, in which it is silent; as in *coquet* (*kə-két*).

quāg (<i>kwīg</i>)	quārt	quēst	quīp	quīt
quāke	quēnch	quīt	quīre	quīte

4. *The letter x, in most cases, is sounded like ka.*

REMARK. In words of two syllables and their derivatives, this letter is sounded like *gx*, when it immediately precedes, in the primitive, an accented syllable, beginning with a vowel; as *ex-act'* (egz-äkt'), *ex-äc'tion* (egz-äk'ahun).

In a few cases *x* is sounded like *ksh*, as in the word *flux'ion* (flük'shun).

It is sounded like *z* at the beginning of a few words, as in *Xen'o-phon* (Zën'o-fon).

böx	flüx	mïx	sëx	tëxt
fïx	föx	nëxt	sïx	vëx
fläx	läx	öx	täx	wäx

IV. Dissyllables in which the sounds have the signs already explained.

REMARK 1. All the words in the English language of more than one syllable are pronounced with a stress of voice, called *accent*, on one of the syllables; and most polysyllabic words have not only a syllable with a primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent. The primary accent is marked by a short mark, thus ['], placed just above the syllable at the right, and the secondary by the mark over the vowel which designates its distinct sound.

REMARK 2. Some dissyllables, most of them being compound words, have both syllables more or less accented; as, *cön'tëxt*, *drön'fäll*, *in'let*, *küd'näp*, *nüt'mëg*, *ön'sët*. The second syllable in these words is pronounced with a more distinct sound of the vowel than the second syllable in the words *cöl'lär*, *cän'cel*, *cäb'in*, *fël'on*, in which the vowel in the second syllable has only a slight or obscure sound.

REMARK 3. The vowels have regularly the long sound, if final in an accented syllable, and usually the short sound in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant.

1. *Dissyllables in which no letter is silent.*

ä-bäsh'	äb-rüpt'	äc-cöünt'	äd-mït'
äb'böt	äb-scönd'	äc'id	äd-dült'
ä-bëd'	äb'sënt	äc-quït'	äd'vent
ä-böünd'	äb-sürd'	ä-cüte'	äf-fëct'
ä-böût'	äc-cöst'	äd-dïet'	äf-förd'

ə-k'yn'	ən'tic	ə-rōund'	ət'om
ə-lärm'	ən-něx'	ər-rěst'	ət-těnd'
ə-lās'	ən'vil	ärt'ist	ăt'tic
əl-lōt'	əp-pōint'	ās'pect	ət-trăct'
əl'um	är'dent	ās'tral	ə-vōid'
ə-mīdst'	är'id	ăt'lās	ə-wārd'
bāl'lōt	bās'ket	bī'as	brăn'dish
bāl'sam	běg'gar	bīl'lēt	brisk'et
bār'rēl	bē-trōth'	bīsh'op	būl'lēt
bə-sālt'	bē-yōnd'	bōn'net	būz'zard
căb'in	căn'tral	clăr'et	côm'mon
căm'bric	chăn'nəl	cōb'web	côm-pěl'
căm'el	chăp'el	cōf'fin	cōn-cūr'
căn'eel	chăp'lēt	cōl'lār	cōn'tăxt
căn'did	chěr'ub	cō'lon	cōr-rūpt'
căr'gō	cī-gār'	cōm'et	cōs'set
căr'ol	cīt'ric	cōm-mănd'	créd'it
cās'ket	cīv'et	cōm-měnd'	crīt'ic
cěl'lār	cīv'il	cōm-mīt'	cūs'tom
dăm'ask	dē-fěct'	dē-pärt'	dis-turb'
dăr'ling	dē-fěnd'	dē-spōnd'	dōg'mā
dăs'tard	dē-flěct'	dēs'pōt	drag'on
dē-bār'	dē-mănd'	dē-trăct'	drīb'lēt
dē'cent	dēmōn	dē-vōūt'	dū'cal
děb'it	dēmūr'	dī'et	dūc'at
əd'it	ē-lěct'	ē-quīp'	ē-věnt'
ef-fěct'	ēm'blem	ē'ra	ex-cěl'
ēf'fōrt	ēm-brōil'	ē-mīt'	ex-tōl'
făg'ot	fă'tal	fěl'on	fī'nal
făr'thing	făth'om	fīl'lēt	fīn'ish

flā'grānt	flū'ēnt	frā'grānt	frōl'ic
flōr'īd	fōs'sil	frān'tic	fūr'nish
gāl'lōn	gām'ut	gār'ret	gōs'sip
gāl'lōp	gār'land	glū'ten	grām'mar
gām'bōl	gār'lic	gōs'pel	gūs'set
hāb'it	hār'vest	hec'tic	hēr'on
hāg'gard	hāv'oc	hēl'met	hōr'rid
hā'lō	hāz'ard	hēr'ald	hōv'el
ī'dol	in-dēnt'	in-fēst'	īn'stant
īm-pēnd'	īn'dēx	in-flēt'	in-tēnd'
īm-pōst	īn'fant	īn'flūx	in-vēnt'
in-cūr'	in-fēct'	īn'lēt	in-vēst'
kēn'nel	kīd'nāp	kīn'dred	kīng'dom
lā'bēl	lā-pēl'	lī'bēl	līn'net
lāc'tic	lā'tent	līm'it	lī'on
lāg'gard	lē'gal	līm'pid	līq'uid
lā-mēnt'	lēm'on	līn'den	līz'ard
lān'cet	lēv'el	līn'ēn	lū'cid
mād'ām	mār'ket	mēl'on	mōd'est
māg'got	mār'vel	mēn'tal	mō'ment
māg'net	māt'in	mēth'od	mōr'al
mām-mā'	māx'im	mī'ca	mūr'mur
mām'mōn	mēd'al	mīm'ic	mūs'ket
nā'ked	nās'cent	nā'val	nōv'el
nāp'kin	nā'tal	nīg'gard	nūt'mēg
ōb-struct'	ōf'fal	ō-mīt'	ōp'tic
ōc-cult'	ōf-fēnd'	ōn'set	ō'ral
ōc-cūr'	ō'men	ō'pal	ōūt'ward

pā'gan	pēn'non	piv'ot	pō'tent
pāl'let	pē-nūlt'	plān'et	pro-fōund'
pā-pā'	pīg'ment	pō'et	pro'gram
pār'rot	pīl'grim	pō'lar	pro-tect'
pār'ent	pī'lot	pōp'lar	pūmp'kin
pā-trōl'	pīs'ton	pōt'ash	pūp'pet
quē'rist	quī'et	quīn'tal	quō'rum
rāb'id	re-flēct'	rēl'ic	rīv'et
rān'cid	rē'gal	rēl'ict	rōb'in
rān'som	re-gārd'	re-pāst'	rūb'bish
rāp'id	re-grēt'	re-spōnd'	rū'bric
rās'cal	re-jēct'	rī'ot	rūs'set
rē'al	rēl'ish	rī'val	rūs'tic
sā'cred	scōūn'drel	sō'lar	stī'pend
sāl'ad	sēc'ond	sōl'id	stūc'cō
sān'dal	sē'cret	sōn'net	sūl'len
sāt'in	sēn'nā	stāg'nant	sūm'mit
scāb'bard	sīg'nal	stān'dard	sup-pōrt'
scān'dal	slūg'gard	stīg'mā	sur-mōūt'
tāc'it	tēn'don	tīp'pet	trōp'ic
tāc'tics	tēp'id	tō'tal	tūn'nel
tāl'ent	thrēsh'old	tōp'ic	tūr'bīd
tār'tan	tīm'id	trān'som	tūr'mōil
tēm'pest	tīn'sel	trāv'el	tūr'ret
vā'cant	vēl'vet	vī'al	vī'tal
vāl'id	vē'nal	vīc'ar	vīv'id
vān'ish	vēs'sel	vīs'cid	vūl'gar
wēst'ward	wīz'ard	wīnd'ward	wīth-hōld'

28 DISSYLLABLES CONTAINING A SILENT E FINAL.

2. Dissyllables containing a silent e final.

REMARK. In words of more than one syllable, the effect of a silent e final after a single consonant in lengthening the preceding vowel, is frequently counteracted by the absence of accent, so that this vowel, in such a case, has either the slight or obscure sound, or a distinct short sound.

ă-băte'	dēc'ade	în'stance	prôm'ise
ăb-jûre'	de-cîde'	în-trûde'	prô-nôunce'
ăb'sence	de-clăre'	în-văde'	prô-trûde'
ăb-strûse'	de-cline'	jûs'tice	prô-vîde'
ăc-cêde'	de-mûre'	lăt'tice	prôv'ince
ăd-dûce'	de-rîve'	măl'ice	prû'dence
ăd-mîre'	dîc'tâte	ma-tûre'	pûr'chase
ăd-vance'	dî-vôrce'	mên'ace	pûr'pose
ăm'ice	ëm'pîre	mês'sage	qui-nîne'
ăr-căde'	en-dûre'	mis-take'	quî'tance
ăr-pîre'	en-hance'	nô'tice	re-dûce'
ă-tône'	ën'trance	nôv'ice	re-jôice'
bę-wăre'	es-căpe'	ob-scûre'	re-lûme'
bî'vâlve	ës'sence	ob-tûse'	re-nôunce'
bri-găde'	ex-cîte'	of-fence'	re-pûte'
că'dence	ex-hăle'	ôf'fice	re-vôke'
cas-căde'	ex-hûme'	ôx'ide	ro-mănce'
cô-hêre'	fês'tive	păl'ate	să-lîne'
côl-lăte'	fî-nance'	pă-rôle'	sę-crête'
côm-păre'	fôr-săke'	păs'sive	sę-dăte'
côm-pête'	fră'grance	pên'ance	sî'lence
côm-plête'	frîg'ate	pô-lite'	sûb-lîme'
côm-pûte'	grî-măce'	prêf'ace	sûb'stance
côn-clûde'	hû-măne'	prêl'ate	sûr-vîve'
côn-fîde'	ig-nîte'	pre-tence'	têr'race
côp'pice	în'jure	prî'vate	tră-dûce'
côr-rôde'	în'măte	prô-fuse'	vă'câte

V. Different modes of representing the elementary sounds.

1. *Vowel Sounds.*

THE LONG SOUND OF *a*, AS IN *fate*. This sound, represented by *a* in monosyllables ending with silent *e* after a single consonant, as in *fate*, is otherwise expressed by *ai*, *ay*, *ey*, *ei*, *ea*, *au*, and *ao*.

ai.

<i>āid</i>	<i>drāin</i>	<i>māim</i>	<i>strāin</i>
<i>aim</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>nail</i>	<i>strait</i>
<i>blain</i>	<i>flail</i>	<i>rail</i>	<i>trail</i>
<i>braid</i>	<i>frail</i>	<i>slain</i>	<i>train</i>
<i>brain</i>	<i>gain</i>	<i>snail</i>	<i>twain</i>
<i>chain</i>	<i>grain</i>	<i>sprain</i>	<i>waif</i>
<i>claim</i>	<i>jail</i>	<i>stain</i>	<i>wait</i>
<i>ā-frāid'</i>	<i>ā-vāil'</i>	<i>do-māin'</i>	<i>pōr'trait</i>
<i>āb-stāin'</i>	<i>ā-wāit'</i>	<i>ex-plāin'</i>	<i>rāi'ment</i>
<i>āg'nāil</i>	<i>bē-wāil'</i>	<i>māin-tāin'</i>	<i>rē-frāin'</i>
<i>ās-sāil'</i>	<i>dē-tāin'</i>	<i>plāin'tive</i>	<i>rē-māin'</i>
<i>at-tāin'</i>	<i>diṣ-dāin'</i>	<i>ōb-tāin'</i>	<i>rē-tāin'</i>

ay.

<i>bāy</i>	<i>gāy</i>	<i>nāy</i>	<i>sprāy</i>
<i>bray</i>	<i>hay</i>	<i>pay</i>	<i>stay</i>
<i>day</i>	<i>jay</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>stray</i>
<i>dray</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>ray</i>	<i>sway</i>
<i>flay</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>tray</i>
<i>āf-frāy'</i>	<i>ār-rāy'</i>	<i>bē-trāy'</i>	<i>diṣ-māy'</i>
<i>āl-lāy'</i>	<i>ās-sāy'</i>	<i>dē-frāy'</i>	<i>diṣ-plāy'</i>

30 MODES OF EXPRESSING THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

			ey.		
	they	they	whey		
con-vey'	o-bey'	pur-vey'	sur-vey'		
			ei.		
veil	skein	rein	feint		
	ea.		au.		ao.
break	great	steak	gauge		gaol *

Exercises for Writing.† — Lend your *aid*. *Aim* to be good. *Bait* for a hook. A *blain*, or blotch. A *chain* of gold. Do not *fail* in your lesson. A *flail* for threshing. All kinds of *grain*. Do not *maim* the animal. As slow as a *snail*. A *trail* of light. *Abstain* from evil. *Agnail* is a disease of the nails. *Avail* yourself of the opportunity. How they *bewail* him! They were treated with *disdain*. An immense *domain*. *Maintain* your position. A *plaintive* song. A *portrait* of Washington. Food and *raiment*. *Refrain* from such a course. A *dray* is a low cart. They are going to *flay* the ox. The *jay* has beautiful plumage. Do not *play* in school. *Spray* from the waves. A *stray* horse. A *tray* for knives. A foolish *affray*. What will *allay* the pain? A splendid *array*. Chemists *assay* ores. Do not *betray* a secret. Who will *defray* the expense? Smitten with *dismay*. A boat to *convey* passengers. *Obey* the law. They *purvey* for the army. Engineers will *survey* the route. Wear a *veil*. A *skein* of silk. Pull the *rein*. A *feint* to deceive. *Break* the loaf. A *great* piece of *steak*. A *gauge* to measure with.

THE SHORT SOUND OF *a*, AS IN *fat*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *ai*.

ai.
plaid

REMARK. The only other word in which this sound is ever thus represented is *rail'ler-y* (rāl'er-e); and some orthoepists give to *ai*, in this case, the sound of a long; thus, *rail'ler-y* (rāl'er-e).

* See *The Sound of J, as in JEST*, p. 59.

† **NOTE TO TEACHERS.** The exercises are intended to be used after the words in columns have been spelled orally. It may be well for the teacher to read aloud the sentences, with occasional variation in their order, emphasizing the italicized word, which is to be written by the pupil; and also for the pupils to exchange slates and correct each other's errors.

MODES OF EXPRESSING THE VOWEL SOUNDS. 81

THE LONG SOUND OF *a*, AS IN *fare*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *ai*, *ea*, *ay*, *e*, and *ei*.

ai.

<i>air</i>	<i>chair</i>	<i>fair</i>	<i>lair</i>	<i>stair</i>
<i>af-fair'</i>	<i>de-spair'</i>	<i>im-pair'</i>	<i>mō'hair</i>	<i>re-pair'</i>

ea.

<i>bear</i>	<i>pear</i>	<i>swear</i>	<i>tear</i>	<i>wear</i>
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ay.

e.

ei.

<i>pray'er*</i>	<i>ère</i>	<i>thère</i>	<i>whère</i>	<i>hêir†</i>	<i>thêir</i>
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THE ITALIAN SOUND OF *a*, AS IN *far*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *au*, *ea*, and *ua*.

au.

<i>äunt</i>	<i>däunt</i>	<i>gäunt</i>	<i>häunt</i>	<i>läunch</i>
<i>craunch</i>	<i>flaunt</i>	<i>jaunt</i>	<i>haunch</i>	

ea.

ua.

<i>heärt</i>	<i>heärth</i>	<i>guärd</i>
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- **Exercises for Writing.** — A dress made of *plaid*. Fresh *air* for health. Take a *chair*. *Fair* weather. The *lair* of a wild beast. A *stair*, or step. An interesting *affair*. Do not give way to *despair*. You will *impair* your strength. *Mohair* is the hair of a Turkish goat. We *repair* what is broken or torn. A burden hard to *bear*. The *pear* is a delicious fruit. Witnesses *swear* to tell the truth. Beasts of prey *tear* their food with their teeth. *Wear* clothes suited to the weather. An earnest *prayer*. If you go *there*, you will find *their* books *where* I put them. She is my *aunt*. Pigs like to *craunch* acorns. Nothing will *daunt* him. See how they *flaunt* in their gay dresses. A tall, *gaunt* figure. A pleasant *jaunt*. Remorse will *haunt* a guilty conscience. A *haunch* of venison. It is time to *launch* the ship. The *heart* of an animal. A *hearth* for fire. Be on your *guard* against evil associates.

* See The Sound of *u*, as in *FUR*, p. 50.

† See Words containing Silent Letters, p. 76.

82 MODES OF EXPRESSING THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

THE BROAD SOUND OF *a*, AS IN *fall*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *aw*, *au*, *o*, *ou*, and *oa*.

aw.

âwl	dâwn	hâwk	pâwn	sprâwl
brawl	draw	jaw	raw	squaw
brawn	drawl	law	saw	straw
caw	drawn	lawn	scrawl	thaw
claw	fawn	maw	shawl	yawl
crawl	flaw	paw	spawn	yawn
âwk'ward	âwn'ing	bə-shâw'	mâwk'ish	with-draw'

au.

	dâub	frâud	sâuce	
	fault	haul	vault	
ap-plâud'	âu'burn	gâu'dy *	plâu'dit	də-frâud'
as-sâult'	âu'dit	pâu'per	də-fâult'	ex-hâust'

o.

börn	förk	mörn	scörch	störk
cord	form	north	short	storm
cork	horn	orb	snort	thorn
corn	lord	scorn	sort	torch
ə-dörn'	cör'sair	för'mal	mör'bid	sör'did
əb-hör'	dīs'cörd	för'ward	mör'tar	tör'pid
əb-sörb'	dör'mant	hör'net	nör'mal	tör'pör
cör'net	för-lörn'	hör'n'pipe	ör'bit	vör'tex

ou.

bought (bawt)	fought (fawt)	ought (awt)	thought (thawt)
brought (brawt)	nought (nawt)	sought (sawt)	wrought (rawt)†

* See *The Sound of I*, as in *PINE*, Remark 3, p. 39.

† See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

oa.

broad groat

Exercises for Writing. — A hole made with an *awl*. A *brawl*, or quarrel. *Brawn*, or muscle. Crows *caw*. Do not *drawl* in reading or speaking. A *fawn*, or young deer. A *flaw*, or crack. The *hawk* is a bird of prey. A *lawn* in front of a house. The *maw* of a bear. A *pawn* at chess. The *spawn* of fish. An Indian woman or wife is called a *squaw*. A *yawl* is a kind of boat. An *awkward* gait. A Moorish governor is called a *bashaw*. That which causes loathing is *mawkish*. *Haul* down the flag. A *vault*, or arch.

Men *applaud* the orator. A hostile *assault*. *Auburn* hair. An officer to *audit* accounts. A *gaudy* dress. He received the *plaudits* of the crowd. We sometimes suffer from the *default* of another. You cannot *exhaust* the air from an open vessel. *Cork* is the bark of a tree. The poets use *morn* for morning. The sun is called the *orb* of day. *Scorn* to do a mean act. The *snort* of a horse. The *sprk* is an emblem of affection. A *torch* to give light. Jewels to *adorn* the person. *Abhor* that which is evil. A sponge will *absorb* water. The *cornet* is a musical instrument like a horn. A pirate, or *corsair*. Bears lie *dormant* during the winter. A *forlorn* look. The sting of a *hornet*. A *morbid*, or unhealthy, appetite. A *normal* school is designed for the education of teachers. The *orbit* of the moon. *Mean*, or *sordid*, in disposition. One in a state of *torpor* is unable to move. A *vortex*, or whirlpool. Who *bought* the house? They *fought* desperately. We *ought* to help one another. Have you found what you *sought*? They uttered what they *thought*. Tapestry, *wrought* with the hand. A *broad* table. A *groat* is valued at four pence.

THE LONG SOUND OF e, AS IN *mete*. This sound, represented by e before a single consonant and a silent e final, as in *mete*, is otherwise expressed by ea, ee, ie, ei, i, ey, æ, eo, and uay.

ea.

bēad	bēast	blēat	dēan	ēar
beak	bleach	cheap	dream	east
beam	bleak	cheat	drear	eat
beard	blear	deal	each	fear

84 MODES OF EXPRESSING THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

fēast	lēap	pēat	shēaf	tēa
freak	leash	plea	shear	teach
gleam	least	plead	sheath	teal
glean	meal	preach	smear	treat
heap	neap	reach	sneak	veal
heat	near	ream	speak	wean
heath	neat	reap	spear	wheat
lead	pea	rear	steam	year
leaf	peach	seal	streak	yeast
lean	peak	seat	stream	zeal

an-nēal'	bē-nēath'	dē-fēat'	im-pēach'	rē-pēat'
ap-peal'	bē-speak'	dē-mean'	māl-treat'	rē-treat'
ap-pear'	bō-hea'	en-dear'	mīs-lead'	rē-veal'
ar-rear'	cōn-ceal'	en-treat'	rē-peal'	sēa'man

ee.

bēēf	fēēl	kēēp	sēēm	stēēp
bleed	flee	lee	sheep	steer
breed	fleece	leer	sheet	street
cheek	fleet	meek	sleek	sweep
cheer	free	peep	sleep	sweet
deed	glee	reef	sleet	teeth
deem	green	reek	sneer	three
deep	greet	reel	speech	tree
eel	jeer	see	speed	veer
fee	keel	seed	spleen	weed
feed	keen	seek	steed	weep

a-grēē'	ca-rēēr'	frēē'dom	lē-sēē'	rē-dēēm'
a-sleep'	dē-cree'	free'man	līn'seed	sēt-tee'
bē-seech'	dē-gree'	grān-dee'	meet'ing	suc-ceed'
bē-tween'	dīs-creet'	grān-tee'	mīs-deed'	trūs-tee'
cān-teen'	ēs-teem'	in-deed'	mō-reen'	tū-reen'
ca-reen'	ex-ceed'	keep'sāke	peev'ish	vē-neer'

ie.

briēf	fiēld	griēf	priēst	thiēf
chief	fiend	niece	shield	wield
fief.	fierce	piece	shriek	yield
ə-chiēve'	bə-liēve'	cāsh-iēr'	rə-liēf'	sör-tiē'

ei.

sēize		wēird
cēil'ing	çon-cēive'	də-cēive'
çon-cēit'	də-cēit'	rə-cēive'*

i.

çə-price'	mə-rīne'	pə-lice'	rə-vīne'	tūn-tīne'
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ey.

kēy

REMARK 1. The diphthong ey when unaccented at the end of words has the slight sound of e.

āl'ley	gāl'ley	mēd'ley	pār'ley	tūr'key
bār'ley	kīd'ney	mōt'ley	pārs'ley	vāl'ley
chīm'ney	lām'prey	mōn'ey†	pāl'ley	vōl'ley

æ.

eo.

uay.

pæ'an	Cæ'sar	pēo'ple‡	quay (uə)
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Exercises for Writing. — The *beak* of a bird. The sun will *bleach* cloth. A *bleak* situation for a house. *Blear* eyes. *Deal* fairly with every body. A *gleam* of light. *Glean* the grain after the reapers. A desolate *heath*. A *leash* of hounds. *Neap* tides. The *peak* of a

* When the sound of *æ* long immediately follows *c*, it is represented by *ei* and not by *ie*, except in the word *FINANCIER*.

† See *The Sound of U*, as in *TUB*, p. 46.

‡ See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

36 MODES OF EXPRESSING THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

hill. *Peat* is a kind of turf. A *ream* of paper. A *sheaf* of wheat. Do not *smear* your clothes. *Steam* is water in the form of vapor. The guilty will *sneak* away. The *teal* is a kind of duck. The flesh of a calf is called *veal*. The way to *anneal* glass is to allow it to cool slowly. Parties *appeal* from an inferior court to a higher one. *Ar-rears* of debt. *Bespeak* his favor. Take care to *demean* yourself well. Do not *impeach* the motives of others. The legislature may *repeal* the law. *Reveal* the secret.

The flesh of the ox or cow is called *beef*. Kind words *cheer* the heart. Bestow confidence only on those whom you *deem* worthy of it. The *fleece* of a sheep. A *fleet* of vessels. Do not *jeer* at serious things. See how the rogues *leer* on us, as we go by. A *reef* of rocks. A *reel* for yarn. The horses *reek* with perspiration. *Sleek* hair. The ground is covered with *sleet*. *Spleen*, or ill-humor. I think the wind will *veer* to the north. Do you *agree* with him in opinion? A *canteen* for liquor. It will be necessary to *careen* the ship in order to repair her. The *career* of Napoleon. A *grandee* of Spain. One to whom any thing is granted is called the *grantee*. A *keepsake* in token of regard. One to whom a house is leased is the *lessee*. *Linseed* is the seed of flax. Curtains made of *moreen*. I hope you will *succeed*. The *trustee* of an estate. A *tureen* for soup. *Veneer* for furniture.

A *brief* time. A foul *fiend*. A *fierce* animal. A *shield* for protection. A *shriek* from pain or fright. A person fitted to *wield* authority. Industry will *achieve* wonders. Christians *believe* in a future life. *Relief* from pain. A *sortie* from a besieged city. The *cashier* of a bank. The "*weird sisters*" of Shakspeare are women skilled in witchcraft. The *ceiling* of a room. Be not wise in your own *conceit*. Beware of those who practise *deceit*. To attempt to *deceive* others is the first step in wickedness. It is more blessed to give than to *receive*.

His conduct seems to be governed by *caprice*. *Marine*, or nautical, affairs. The *police* of a city. A deep *ravine*. *Tontine* is the name of a kind of loan raised on life annuities. The *key* of a lock. A narrow *alley*. A field of *barley*. A *chimney* for smoke. A printer's *galley*. The *lamprey* is a kind of eel. A confused *medley*. A *motley* group of figures. Make a good use of *money*. A *parley*, or conference. *Parsley* is an herb. A *pulley* to raise weights. The soldiers fired a *volley*. A *pœan* for victory. A number of *people*. A *quay*, or wharf.

MODES OF EXPRESSING THE VOWEL SOUNDS. 37

THE SILENT SOUND OF *e*, AS IN *met*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *ea*, *ai*, *æ*, *a*, *ei*, *eo*, *ie*, *u*, and *ue*.

ea.

br <i>ea</i> d	d <i>ea</i> d	dr <i>ea</i> mt	r <i>ea</i> lm	thr <i>ea</i> d
br <i>ea</i> dth	d <i>ea</i> lt	h <i>ea</i> d	sp <i>ea</i> rd	thr <i>ea</i> t
br <i>ea</i> st	d <i>ea</i> th	h <i>ea</i> lth	st <i>ea</i> d	tr <i>ea</i> d
br <i>ea</i> th	d <i>ea</i> d	m <i>ea</i> nt	st <i>ea</i> lth	w <i>ea</i> lth
br <i>ea</i> k'f <i>ast</i>	st <i>ea</i> d'f <i>ast</i>	in-st <i>ea</i> d'	w <i>ea</i> th'ər	z <i>ea</i> l'ət

ai.

said saith * ȝ-gain' ȝ-gainst'

æ.

æst*h*et'ics dī-ær'ə-sis

a.

an'y † man'y †

ei.

eo.

h*ei*f'ər † nōq-p*æ*-r*ei*l' j*eo*p'ərd l*eo*p'ərd

ie.

u.

fri*en*d fri*en*d'sh*ip* bur'y † bur'i-əl

ue.

guess (ȝ*ue*) § guest (ȝ*ue*t)

Exercises for Writing. — What is the *breadth* of this room? The *breath* contains vapor. Have you *dealt* fairly with your playmate? The good need not fear *death*. *Dread* nothing so much as

* The diphthong *AY* with this sound is substituted for *AI* in the word *SAYS*.

† See *The Sound of I*, as in *FINE*, Remark 3, p. 39.

‡ See *The Sound of U*, as in *FUR*, p. 50.

§ See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

38 MODES OF EXPRESSING THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

to do wrong. I *dreamt* that I was dreaming. Take care of your *health*. I *meant* no harm. A *realm*, or kingdom. Who will go in your *stead*? Pope speaks of those who "do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame." He will not dare to execute his *threat*. Come to *breakfast*. Be *steadfast* in duty. He is a *zealot*. Many have *said* so. Do not bring charges *against* him. The science of *aesthetics*. What is the use of the *diæresis*? Have you *any* horses? How *many*? A *heifer*, or young cow. *Nonpareil* is a kind of type. You will *jeopard* your life to go so near the *leopard*. A *friend* in need is a *friend* indeed. Ostriches *bury* their eggs in the sand. All nations solemnize the *burial* of the dead.

THE LONG SOUND OF *i*, AS IN *pine*. This sound, represented by *i* before a single consonant and a silent *e* final, as in *pine*, is otherwise expressed by *y*, *ie*, *ui*, *ei*, *uy*, *ai*, *ye*, and *eye*.

y.

bȳ	frȳ	shȳ	.spȳ	trȳ
cry	lyre	sky	style	type
dry	ply	spry	thy	why
al-lȳ'	dȳ-nȳ'	hȳ'drȳ	im-plȳ'	re-plȳ'
dȳ-fȳ'	es-pȳ'	hy'men	re-lȳ'	ty'rȳ

REMARK 1. All verbs ending in *fy* have this syllable long, though not under the *primary* accent.

ām'plī-fȳ	frūc'tī-fȳ	nūl'lī-fȳ	rār'e-fȳ	sānc'tī-fȳ
crū'cī-fȳ	för'tī-fȳ	nō'tī-fȳ	rāt'ī-fȳ	sāt'is-fȳ
clār'ī-fȳ	grāt'ī-fȳ	ös'sī-fȳ	rēc'tī-fȳ	tēr'rī-fȳ
dē'ī-fȳ	jūs'tī-fȳ	pāc'ī-fȳ	spēc'ī-fȳ	tēs'tī-fȳ
ēd'ī-fȳ	mōd'ī-fȳ	pēt'rī-fȳ	sīg'nī-fȳ	vīl'ī-fȳ
fāl'sī-fȳ	mör'tī-fȳ	pū'rī-fȳ	stū'pe-fȳ	vēr'ī-fȳ

REMARK 2. The final *y* is also long in the following verbs:—

mūl'tī-plȳ ōc'cu-pȳ prōph'e-sȳ *

* In regard to the digraph *PH*, see *The Sound of H*, as in *FAN*, p. 53.

REMARK 3. The words given under the last two remarks are exceptions to the general rule in regard to the numerous class of words ending in *y* unaccented, and preceded by a consonant. In such cases this vowel has usually the sound of indistinct *e*, as in the words *ably*, *easy*, *fam'ly*, *ob'q'ue*.

ie.

dīe fīe līe pīe tīe vīe

REMARK 4. Nouns of one syllable, ending in *y* long, have this sound represented by *ie* in their plurals.

crīeș* fīeș frīeș plīeș skīeș tīeș

REMARK 5. Verbs ending in *y* long have this sound represented by *ie* in the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood.

dē-fīeș' eș-pīeș' dē-nīeș' im-plīeș' rē-plīeș'
 ăm'pli-fīeș clăr'i-fīeș grăt'i-fīeș nō'ti-fīeș vēr'i-fīeș

ui.

ei.

guīde guīle guīse heīght (u) sleīght (u)†

uy.

ai.

ye.

eye.

buŷ

aīle (u)†

rŷe

eŷe

Exercises for Writing.—A *cry* of distress. A *lyre*, or harp. *Ply* the oars vigorously, if you would stem the tide. A *sly* fox. An author's *style*. The *type* for a letter. Many ties *ally* England and the United States. They dare not *defy* his authority. Eagles *espy* their prey afar off. The *hydra* was a fabulous monster with many heads. *Hymen*, the god of marriage. A *tyro* at school. Speak briefly, rather than *amplify* your remarks. Ancient nations used to *crucify* criminals. The poets have done much to *deify* heroes. Batteries to *fortify* a town. Rebels attempt to *nullify* the laws. A part of the body is said to *ossify* when it becomes hard like a bone. A substance is said to *petrify* when it grows hard like a stone. Heat will *rarefy*

* For the sound noted by *ș*, see *The Sound of S*, as in *ZEAL*, p. 55.

† See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

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air. *Rectify* the mistake. Opium will *stupefy* the senses. Bad men care little whom they *viti*fy. Examine authorities to *ver*ify the statement. Vices *multi*ply like weeds, if not checked in season. Prophets *prop*hesy. *Fie* upon their pretences. The *tie* of kindred. They *vie* with each other in acts of kindness. A *guide* to the traveller. One who is innocent is without *guile*. An enemy may come in the *guise* of a friend. The *height* of a mountain. Jugglers practise *sleight* of hand. How much did you *buy*? The *aisle* of a church. A field of *rye*. The sight of the *eye*.

THE SHORT SOUND OF *i*, AS IN *pin*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *y*, *ui*, *u*, *e*, *ee*, *ie*, and *o*.

		y.			
crypt		cÿst	lynx *	mÿth	
crÿs'tal	lÿr'ic	mÿth'ic	sÿm'bŏl	sÿn'tax	
cyn'ic	mÿs'tic	syl'van	syn'ŏd	sys'tem	
		ui.			
buıld	guıld	guilt	guin'ea (g'in'ŋ) †		
		u.			
		buş'y (büz'ŋ)	busi'ness (biz'nēs) †		
		e.			
Eng'land (ɪng'glənd) *		Eng'lish		pret'ty (prɪ'ti) †	
ee.		ie.		o.	
been (bi:n)		sieve (si:v)		wom'en (wɪm'ən)	

REMARK. In the unaccented syllables of some words, the slight sound of short *i* is represented by *ie*, *ai*, *ui*, *ei*, *u*, *ia*, and *oi*.

ie.				
är'mieş	cŏp'ieş	cöün'tieş	fŏll'ieş	rū'bieş
bā'bieş	chēr'rieş	dū'tieş	lā'dieş	stād'ieş
böd'ieş	cīt'ieş	fān'cieş	mēr'cieş	stŏ'rieş

* See *The Sound of NG*, as in *SING*, p. 75.

† See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

băn'dieş	ăn'vieş	măr'rieş	pî't'ieş	stûd'ieş
băn'died	ăn'vied	măr'ried	pî't'ied	stûd'ied

ai.

băr'gain	căr'tain	chiēf'tain	fōūn'tain	plăn'tain
oăp'tain	chăp'lain	căr'tain	mōūn'tain	vîl'lain

ui.

bîs'cuit (-kî)	cîr'cuit (-kî)	côn'duit (-dî)
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ei.

fôr'eign (-î)	fôr'feit (-fî)	sûr'feit (-fî)	mûl'lein (-lî)
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u.

fēr'rule (-rî)	lēt'tuce (-tî)	mîn'ute (-tî)
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ia.

oi.

căr'riage (măr'rî)	măr'riage (măr'rî)	tôr'toise (wôr'tî)
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Exercises for Writing. — A *crypt* under a church. The *lynx* is noted for quickness of sight. A *myth*, or fable. Clear as *crystal*. A morose man is called a *cynic*. A *lyric* poem. A *mystic* is one who holds vague or obscure doctrines. A *mythic*, or fabulous, story. *Sylvan* scenes. A *symbol*, or sign. An ecclesiastical *synod*. *Syn-tax* teaches the grammatical construction of sentences. The solar *system*.

He is going to *build* a house. The *guilt* of a criminal. A *guinea* is twenty-one shillings sterling. He is always *busy* about something. His *business* occupies all his time. He has gone to *England*. The *English* language. A *pretty* child. Where have you *been*? A *sieve* is an instrument to separate bran from flour. A party of *women*.

The *armies* of Napoleon. Toys for *babies*. *Copies* of a writing. Ripe *cherries*. The *cities* of the world. Attend to all your *duties*. The *fancies* of a poet. The *follies* of youth. Wisdom is more precious than *rubies*. Do not neglect your *studies*. *Stories* for

* See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

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amusement. They *banded* arguments. Kings are not to be *envied*. She will be *married* next week. They who have no home are to be *pitied*. How long have you *studied* your lesson? You have made a good *bargain*. The *captain* of a ship. Are you *certain* of it? The *chaplain* of an army. A Scottish *chieftain*. A *curtain* for a window. A *fountain* of water. A high *mountain*. The *plantain* grows in Cuba. He is a great *villain*. A well-baked *biscuit*. A long *circuit*. A *conduit* for water. *Foreign* countries. Pay the *forfeit*. A *surfeit* of food. The stalk of the *mullein*. A *ferrule* is a metal ring put on the end of a piece of wood to keep it from splitting. *Lettuce* grows rapidly. Wait a *minute*. He rode in a four-wheeled *carriage*. The *marriage* will take place to-morrow. Combs are made from the shell of the *tortoise*.

THE LONG SOUND OF *o*, AS IN *note*. This sound, represented by *o* before a single consonant and a silent *e* final, as in *note*, is otherwise expressed by *oa*, *ow*, *ou*, *oe*, *oo*, *eau*, *ew*, *eo*, and *au*.

oa.

blōat	cōast	grōan	mōat	rōast
boar	coat	hoar	oak	shoal
board	coax	hoard	oar	soak
boast	croak	hoax	oats	soap
boat	float	load	oath	soar
broach	foam	loaf	roach	throat
cloak	goad	loam	road	toad
coach	goal	loan	roam	toast
coal	goat	moan	roar	woad

ap-prōach'	chär'cōal	en-crōach'	ōak'um	türn'cōat
bē-mōan'	cō'cōa	in'rōad	re-prōach'	ün-lōad'

ow.

blōw	bōwl	flōw	glōw	grōwth
blown	crow	flown	grow	low
mow	row	slow	sown	throw
own	show	snow	stow	thrown

är'rōw	fäl'lōw	höl'lōw	pīl'lōw	tāl'lōw
bīl'lōw	fēl'lōw	mār'rōw	sāl'lōw	tōw'ard
bör'rōw	föl'lōw	mēl'lōw	shād'ōw	wīd'ōw
būr'rōw	fūr'rōw	mīn'nōw	shāl'lōw	wīl'lōw
cāl'lōw	hāl'lōw	mör'rōw	sör'rōw	wīn'nōw
ēl'bōw	hār'rōw	nār'rōw	spār'rōw	yēl'lōw

ou.

cōurse	fōur	mōuld	mōurn	sōul
court	gourd	moult	pour	source

pōul'tice pōul'try shōul'der * * smōul'der *

oe.

dōe fōe hēe rōe thrōe tōe wōe āl'ōe

oo.

eau.

dōor brōoch flōor beau (be) bū-reau' (be-re')

ew.

eo.

au.

sew (se)

yeō'man

haut'bōy (be-be) †

Exercises for Writing. — Fishes can *bloat* their bodies at will. *Broach* the cask. Ravens *croak*. A *goad* to drive oxen with. The *goal* of a race-course. *Hoar* frost. A soil consisting of *loam*. A *moat* around a castle. The *roach* is a fresh-water fish. *Shoal* ground in a harbor. Eagles *soar* to a great height. *Wood* is a plant from which a blue dye is extracted. Do not *approach* too near the precipice. The lower animals seem to *bemoan* the loss of their young. *Cocoa* is the nut of the chocolate tree. Do not *encroach* upon the rights of others. *Oakum* is used to fill the seams in ships. A *turncoat* is one who forsakes his party.

The *blow* of a hammer. The bird has *flown*. The *growth* of plants. It is time to *mow* the grass. *Stow* the packages closely.

* See *The Sound of U*, as in *FUR*, p. 50.

† See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

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A *bow* and arrow. A *billow*, or wave. Be careful to return what you *borrow*. Rabbits *burrow* in the ground. Young and *callow* birds. *Fallow* land. Christians *hallow* the Sabbath day. The *marrow* of bones. The *minnow* is a small fish. A *sallow* complexion. The sun appears to move *toward* the west. *Winnow* the grain. The shell of the *gourd* is used for a bottle. A *mould* for a casting. Birds *moult* their feathers. The *source* of a river. A *poultice* for a swelling. The *poultry* about a farm-yard. Charcoal is made of wood by causing it to *smoulder*. The hunter killed a *doe*. The *roe* of a herring. A *throe*, or pang. The *aloe* is a tree, and *aloes* a medicine. A *brooch* is an ornamental pin. A *beau* to attend ladies. A *bureau* for clothes. Girls should learn to *sew*. The *geomen* of a country. The *hautboy* is a wind instrument.

THE SHORT SOUND OF O, AS IN *NOT*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *a*, *ou*, and *ow*.

a.

chaps (chəps)	squash (skwəsh)	swan (swən)	wad (wəd)	wash (wəsh)
quash	squat	swap	wan	wasp
squab	swab	swash	wand	watch *
squad	swamp	swath	was	what

quad'rānt (kwəd')	quat'rain (kwə'r)	squan'der † (skwən')	wal'let (wəl')	wan'ton (wən')
quad'rāte	scal'lop	swal'lōw	wal'lop	war'rānt
quar'rel	squad'rōn	swad'dle ‡	wal'lōw	war'rēn
quar'ry	squal'id	wad'dle	wan'der †	was'sail

ou.

cough (kəʊ) trough (tʁəʊ) §

ow.

knowl'dge (nəʊl'ɛdʒ) ‡

Exercises for Writing. — The *chaps* of a beast. When courts annul a charge or indictment, they are said to *quash* it. A young

* See *The Sound of CH*, as in *CHEST*, p. 59

† See *The Sound of U*, as in *FUR*, p. 50.

‡ See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76

§ See *The Sound of F*, as in *FAN*, p. 53.

pigeon is called a *squab*. A *squad* of soldiers. A *swab*, or mop. A *swath* made with a scythe. A *wad* for a gun. The *wand* of a conjurer. A gold *watch*. A *quadrant* is used in finding longitude. A *quatrain* in poetry. A *scallop* on the edge of a ruffle. A *squadron* of ships. A *squalid* wretch. A *warrant* from a judge to arrest a criminal. Shakspeare uses *vassail* in the sense of *revel*. A troublesome *cough*. A deep *trough*. *Knowledge* is obtained by observation and study.

THE LONG SOUND OF U, AS IN *tube*. This sound, represented by u before a single consonant and a silent e final, is otherwise expressed by ew, ue, ui, eu, ieu, ieu, eau, and ewe.

ew.

blew	few	Jew	new	slew
clew	flew	mew	newt	spew
dew	hew	mewl	pew	stew

cür'lew	míl'dew	re-new'	skew'er*
ew'er*	pew'ter*	sín'ew	stew'ard

ue.

cüe	düe	glüe	hüe	süe
en-süe'	im-büe'	in-düe'	pur-süe'	sub-düe'

ui.

jüice	slüice	süit
süit'or	nüi'sance	pur-süit'

eu.

deüce	feüd	feü'dal	neu'ter*	neu'tral
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ieu.

lieü	a-dieü'	pür'lieü
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* See The Sound of U, as in *FUE*, p. 50.

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iew.
view (va)

eau.
beau'ty

ewe.
ewe (ya)

Exercises for Writing.—The wind *blew*. There is no *clew* to the mystery. *Dew* falls at night. The bird *flew* away. An axe to *hew* timber. The kittens *mew*. Infants *mewl*. A *pew* in a church. Meat for a *stew*. A *newt*, or small lizard. The *curlew* is a water fowl. A *ewer* for water. A spoon made of *pewter*. A *sinew*, or tendon. A *skewer* for meat. The *steward* of a ship. One play-actor gives another the *cue* when to speak. How much money is *due*? *Glue* may be obtained from bones. The *hue* of a rose. The culprit will *sue* for mercy. He is suffering from *ague*. Bad consequences will *ensue*. *Pursue* your studies. The *juice* of the grape. A *sluice* in a dam. A *suit* at law. Abate the *nuisance*. Be ardent in the *pursuit* of knowledge. The *deuce* in cards or dice. A *feud*, or quarrel. A *neuter* verb. One in *lieu* of another. We say *adieu* at parting. A *purlieu*, or outer district, of a city. A clear *view*. The *beauty* of a landscape. See the *ewe* with her lamb.

THE SHORT SOUND OF u, AS IN tub. This sound is otherwise expressed by o, ou, oo, and oe.

O.

dôst	frônt	sôn	wôn
doth	month	ton	wont

REMARK 1. Some words of this class contain a silent e final following a single consonant, and are, therefore, exceptions to the rule by which this vowel, so situated, lengthens the vowel that precedes it.

côme	dôve	lôve	ône (wân)
done	glove	none	shove

â-bôve'	brôth'er*	côv'et	môth'er*	pôm'mel
â-mông'	côl'or	Môn'day	nôth'ing	smôth'er*
bôm-bârd'	côm'fit	môn'ey	ôth'er*	wôn'der*
bôm-bâst'	côm'fort	mônth'ly	plôv'er*	wôr'ry

* See The Sound of U, as in FUR, p. 50.

ou.

choŭgh (chəŋ) *
joust

rough (rəŋ) *
touch

toŭgh (təŋ) *
young

coŭn'try coŭp'let doŭb'let flou'r'ish nou'r'ish

REMARK 2. The diphthong ou, in the unaccented syllable ous, has the slight sound of short u in a numerous class of words.

bŭl'bous	fī'brous	mū'cous	pī'ous	vīs'cous
cāl'lous	griēv'ous	mōn'strous	pō'rous	vī'nous
cŭm'brous	jēal'ous	nēr'vous	pōm'pous	wōn'drous
fā'mous	lēp'rous	nī'trous	spī'nous	zēal'ous

oo.

blood (blud) flood (flud)

oe.

does (dæz)

Exercises for Writing. — *Dost* is the second person singular, and *doth* the third person singular, of the present indicative of the verb "to do." The *front* of a house. He stayed a *month*. Whose *son* is he? A *ton* of coal. Who *won* the prize? *Wont* is an old word for custom. When will you *come* again? The work is *done*. *None* is literally "no one." The cooing of a *dove*. A *kid glove*. *Shove* the bed towards the wall. The enemy threatened to *bombard* the city. Youthful writers are inclined to *bombast*. A kind *brother*. A brilliant *color*. Champions in *a combat*. A *comfit*, or dry sweetmeat. *Hōme* is the place for *comfort*. Do not *covet* what belongs to another. A scarcity of *money*. A *mongrel* goose. A *monthly* publication. A mother's *love*. The *plover* is a wading bird. The *pommel* of a saddle. *Smother* the flame. His countenance expressed great *wonder*. Do not *worry* the cat.

The *chough* resembles the crow. A *joust*, or tournament. A *rough* surface. *Tough* meat. A *young* child. One's native *country*. A *couplet* in poetry. A *doublet*, or waistcoat. Flowers *flourish* and

* See The Sound of F, as in FAN, p. 53.

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fade. Food to *nourish* the body. A *bulbous* plant. *Callous* skin. A *cumbrous* load. Asbestos is a *fibrous* mineral. A *grievous* oppression. A *jealous* disposition. A *leptous* limb. The *mucous* membrane. *Nitrous* acid. A *porous* substance. *Pompous* manners. A *spinous* plant. *Viscous*, or glutinous, substances. A *zealous* advocate.

THE SOUND of u, AS IN rule. This sound is otherwise expressed by oo, ou, o, ew, ue, ui, and eu.

OO.

blôôm	côôt	lôôp	rôôm	spôôn
boom	doom	mood	roost	stool
boon	droop	moon	root	stoop
boor	foed	moor	scoop	swoon
boot	fool	noon	shoot	too
booth	gloom	pool	sloop	tool
brood	groom	poor	smooth	tooth
broom	hoof	proof	soon	troop
coo	hoot	rood	sooth	woo
cool	loon	roof	spool	woof

ạ-lôôf'	bas-sôôn'	cọ-côôn'	lạm-pôôn'	pọn-tôôn'
bạ-boon'	bẹ-hoof'	dra-goôn'	mọn-soon'	rạc-coon'
bạ-loon'	bủf-foón'	fẹs-toon'	plạ-toon'	rẹ-proof'
bạm-boo'	cại-toon'	hạp-poon'	pọl-troon'	sạ-loon'

OU.

crôup	sôup	tôur	yôur
group	through (thru) *	you	youth
côn-tôur'	rôu-tine'	sur-tout'	un-côuth'

O.

dô	môve	tô	twô (u) *	whôse (hêz)
loșe	prove	tomb (tôm) *	who (hê) *	whom (hôm)

* See Words containing Silent Letters, p. 76.

ew.

brew	crew	grew	shrewd
chew	drew	shrew	threw

ue.

rte	trte	ac-crte'	cön'strte	im-brte'
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ui.

brtiſe	brtiit	crtiſe	frtiit	re-crtiit'
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œu.

mæ-nœt'vre (mæ-næ'vvr)

Exercises for Writing.—The trees are in *bloom*. A *boom*, or spar. A *boon*, or favor. A rude *boor*. A *booth* for temporary shelter. Doves *coo*. The *doom* of a criminal. Suitable *food*. The *groom* of a stable. The *hoof* of an animal. The *loon* is a water-fowl. A *moor*, or barren plain. A *rood* of land. A *scoop*, or ladle. She has fallen in a *swoon*. The *wop* crosses the warp.

The *bamboo* is a kind of large reed. He played on a *bassoon*. For whose *behoof* are you doing this? A *cartoon* is a pattern drawn on strong paper. The *cocoon* of a silkworm. A *dragoon* is equipped to serve on foot or on horseback. A *festoon* of flowers. A *harpoon* to strike whales. A *lampoon*, or satirical attack. A *monsoon* in the East Indies. A *platoon* of soldiers. A *polltroon*, or vile coward. A *pontoon*, or floating bridge. A merited *reproof*. A *saloon*, or a large and elegant apartment.

Croup is a dangerous disorder. A *group* of trees. I took the liberty to pass *through* your yard. A *tour* to Canada. A *youth* of great promise. The *contour*, or outline of a figure. The *routine* of business. A *surtout*, or overcoat. *Uncouth* manners. What will you *do*, if you *lose* the money? Strength to *move* a heavy body. Arguments to *prove* a statement. To *whom* do you allude? *Brew* some beer. Animals that *chew* the cud. A ship's *crew*. A *shrew*, or scolding woman. A *shrewd* politician. He *threw* a stone. *Rue* is a bitter herb. Is the story *true*? Great benefits will *accrue*. *Construe* the sentence. Those who kill their fellow-men are said to *imbrue* their hands in blood. A severe *bruise*. A *bruit*, or

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report. The *cruise* of a pirate. A dish of ripe *fruit*. He needs rest to *recruit* his wasted strength. A bold *manœuvre*.

THE OBTUSE SOUND OF *u*, AS IN *bull*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *oo*, *ou*, and *o*.

OO.

book	crook	hood	shook	wood
brook	foot	hook	stood	wool
cook	good	look	took	

OU.

could (kad)	should (shād)	would (wād)
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O.

wolf	wom'ān (wām')	boş'om (bāz')
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THE SHORT AND OBTUSE SOUND OF *u*, AS IN *fur*. This sound of *u* before *r* is otherwise expressed, with little variation, before the same consonant by *e*, *i*, *ea*, *o*, *ou*, and *y*.*

e.

fērñ	nërve	sërf	tërm	vërse
her	perch	sperm	terse	were
jerk	pert	stern	verb	wert

ād'vërb	dë-fër'	in-ërt'	mër'mäid	re-vërt'
ad-vërt'	dì-vërt'	in-fër'	ō'vërt	sër'vant
ā-lërt'	ëx-përt'	in-sërt'	për'fect	sër'pent
as-sërt'	fër'vent	in-tër'	për'son	stër'ling
ā-vër'	fër'tile	in-vërt'	per-vërt'	su-përb'
con-cërn'	fër'vid	mër'chant	pre-fër'	vër'dict
con-fër'	hër'mit	mër'cy	re-fër'	vër'tëx

i.

bīrch	dīrt	gīrl	shīrk	thīrd
bird	first	girt	shirt	thirst
birth	flirt	kirk	quirk	twirl
chirp	gird	mirth	stir	whirl

ea.

dēarth	ēarn	hēard	lēarn	sēarch
earl	earth	hearse	pearl	yearn

o.

word	world	worse	wort	wor'ship
work	worm	worst	worth	wor'thy

ou.

ad-journ' jour'nəl jour'ney scourge *

y.

mýrrh mýr'tle

REMARK. In the unaccented syllables of many words there is a slight sound of short and obtuse u before r, represented by a, e, i, o, and y.

frī'ar	brew'ər	nā'dir	ō'dor
lī'ar	spēak'ər	āc'tor	mār'tyr

Exercises for Writing. — A good *book*. A shepherd's *crook*. A woman's *hood*. The *wool* of a sheep. If you *could*, you *should*, whether you *would* or not. The *wolf* frightened the *woman*. The *fern* grows in wet places. The *optic nerve*. The lad is very *pert*. The *sperm whale*. A ship's *stern*. A *terse* style. A *verse* in poetry. *Were* and *wert* are parts of the verb "to be." An *adverb* qualifies a verb. I will *advert* to the subject at another time. An *alert* sentinel. Do not *defer* what ought to be done immediately. An *expert*

* See *The Sound of J*, as in *JEST*, p. 59.

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artist. A *fertile* soil. *Fervid* zeal. An *overt* act. Critics sometimes *pervert* the sense of authors. The *vertex* of a pyramid.

A *birch* tree. Crickets *chirp*. A *flirt*, or coquette. A belt to *gird* the waist. The church of Scotland is called the *kirk*. A mean *shirk*. A *quirk*, or quibble. A sling is propelled with a *twirl*. A *whirl* in running water. A *dearth* of provisions. An English *earl*. A physician advised a dyspeptic patient to live on sixpence a day and *earn* it. The best discourse I ever *heard*. A *hearse* for the dead. A precious *pearl*. *Search* for truth. Grieved hearts *yearn* for sympathy. A *word* to the wise is sufficient. A literary *work*. Nothing can be *worse* than the *worst*. The brewer's *wort*. A house of *worship*. When will the court *adjourn*? A daily *journal*. A long *journey*. War is a *scourge*. *Myrrh* is a gum-resin obtained in Arabia. A sprig of *myrtle*.

THE SOUND OF **oi**, AS IN **boil**. This sound is otherwise expressed by **oy**.

oy.				
böy	cöy	clöy	jöy	töy
al-löy'	cön'vöy	de-ströy'	en'vöy	löy'al
an-nöy'	de-cöy'	en-jöy'	em-plöy'	röy'al

THE SOUND OF **ou**, AS IN **bound**. This sound is otherwise expressed by **ow**.

ow.				
bröw	cröwd	fröwn	möw	röw
brown	crown	gown	now	scow
clown	down	growl	owl	scowl
cow	drown	hōw	prow	town
cowl	fowl	howl	prowl	vow
al-löw'	cöw'er	flöw'er	pöw'er	töw'el
a-vöw'	döw'er	föw'l'er	re-nöwn'	töw'er
böw'er	döw'ry	löw'er	röw'el	tröw'el
cöw'ard	en-döw'	pöw'der	shöw'er	vöw'el

MODES OF EXPRESSING THE CONSONANT SOUNDS. 53

Exercises for Writing.—A good *boy*. A *coy* maiden. Sweet food will soon *cloy* the appetite. A pretty *toy*. Brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc. Insects *annoy* us. A *convoy* of ships. A bait to *decoy* the unwary. An *envoy* to a foreign country. A *loyal* subject. A *royal* decree. A *frown* on the *brow*. The tricks of a *clown*. The *cowl* of a monk. A great *crowd* in the streets. The king's *crown*. Bears *growl*. Wolves *howl*. The *mow* is filled with hay. The *owl* can see best by night. The *prow* of a ship. Robbers *prowl* about the city. A *row*, or riot. The *scow* is loaded with mud. Let the *scowl* give place to a smile. A *vow*, or solemn promise.

The rules do not *allow* us to prompt one another. Let him *avow* his sentiments. A *bower* in a garden. A base *coward*. A widow's *dower*, or *dowry*. A fund to *endow* a college. A beautiful *flower*. The *fowler* is one who kills or ensnares birds. *Powder* is explosive. The *power* of truth. The *renown* of a hero. The *rowel* of a spur. A *shower* of rain. A lofty *tower*. A mason's *trowel*. The sound of a *vowel*.

2. Consonant Sounds.

REMARK. Nine of the consonant sounds have uniformly the same sign, namely, those noted by *p, b, m, d, l, r, n, g* hard and *h*.

THE SOUND OF f, AS IN fan. This sound is otherwise expressed by *ph* and *gh*.

ph.

lŷmph	phāse	phrāse	sphĩnx
nŷmph	phĩz	sphēre	sŷlph
cā'lip̄h	grăph'ic	phā'rōs	săl'phur
căm'phor	hŷ'phen	phoe'nix	trĩ'glŷph
cĩ'pher	ör'phan	phēas'ant	trĩ'ũmph
dâu'phìn	păm'phlet	phôn'ics	trō'phy
dōl'phìn	phā'lănx	phŷ's'ic	tŷ'phus
ēph'od	phăn'tom	prōph'et	zēph'yr

gh.

choũgh (chũ)	draught (draŋ)	roũgh (rũ)	ē-noũgh
cōugh (cõ)	lăugh (lã)	trōugh (trõ)	(ē-nũ)

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Exercises for Writing. — *Lymph* is a transparent fluid found in animal bodies. A *nymph* of the woods. A *phase* of the moon. *Phiz* is a contemptuous expression for the face. A common *phrase*. A *sphere*, or globe. The *sphinx* of Egypt. A *sylph* is a fabled being of the air. *Caliph* is a title formerly given to a successor or deputy of Mahomet. *Camphor* is the concrete juice of a tree. The *dauphin* of France. The *ephod* of a Jewish priest. A *graphic* description. An *orphan* is a child who has lost either father or mother, or both. The Grecian *phalanx*. A *phantom* of the imagination. A *pharos*, or lighthouse. The *phœnix* is a fabulous bird. The *pheasant* has beautiful plumage. *Phonics*, or the doctrine of sounds. *Physic* for the sick. A false *prophet*. *Samphire* is a plant used for pickles. A *seraph* among the angels. Gypsum is *sulphate* of lime. The *triglyph* is an ornament in a Doric frieze. A *trophy* of victory. A *zephyr*, or light breeze. The *chough* resembles the crow. A *draught* of water. A hearty *laugh*. A *rough* road. There is time *enough*.

THE SOUND OF **v**, AS IN **van**. This sound is otherwise expressed in only one word by **f**, and in a single proper name by **ph**.

f.
of (sv)

ph.
Stē'phen (stē'vn)

THE SOUND OF **w**, AS IN **wet**. This sound, when it follows the consonant **q**, is always expressed by **u**; and, in a few words, the sound of **w** is represented by **u** after **g** and after **s**.*

u.
sufite (swst)

ān'guish lān'guage† lān'guor pēn'guin sān'guine
dīs-suāde' lān'guīd līn'guist pēr-suāde' ūn'guent

REMARK. In the words *one* (wūn) and *once* (wūns), the sound of **w** is heard at the beginning without being noted by that letter.

* For words in which *u* follows *q*, see Section III., p. 23.

† See *The Sound of J*, as in *JEST*. The consonant *n* occurring in the first syllable of the words in this list is equivalent to *ng*. See *The Sound of ng*, as in *SING*, p. 75.

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THE SOUND OF **t**, AS IN **tin**. This sound is otherwise expressed by **d**; or rather the consonant **d** (flat) necessarily takes the sound of **t** (sharp), whenever it is pronounced immediately after any sharp consonant or its equivalent. This case occurs only when the vowel **e** of the syllable **ed**, terminating the imperfect tense or the past participle of a verb, is suppressed.*

baked (bākt)	dwarfed (dwörft)	laughed (lāft)	perched (pērcht)	toothed (tōht)
braced (brāst)	faced (fāst)	leased (lēst)	slaked (slākt)	versed (vērst)
chanced (chānst)	hoofed (hōft)	looked (lōkt)	stamped (stāpt)	vexed (vēxt)
danced (dānst)	forced (fōrst)	marched (mārcht)	steeped (stēpt)	washed (wōht)

THE SOUND OF **s**, AS IN **seal**. This sound is otherwise expressed by **c** and **z**.

C. Z.

REMARK. The consonant **c** has a soft sound, the same as that of **s**, in many cases, before **e**, **i**, and **y**, as already explained in Section III.; and in the words *chintz*, *quartz*, and *waltz*, **z** has the sound of **s**.

THE SOUND OF **z**, AS IN **zeal**. This sound is otherwise expressed by **s**, **c**, and **x**.

S.

REMARK 1. The consonant **s** is sounded like **z** in the following words, contrary to the general rule by which it has its sharp or hissing sound when it is immediately preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *us*, *this*, *bias*, *basis*, &c.

aș hăș hış یش waș (wəz)

REMARK 2. The consonant **s** takes the sound of **z** in the possessive case, and the plural of nouns, and the third person singular (present tense) of verbs, when it immediately follows the sound of a flat consonant or a liquid.

Dā'vid's bān'dōgș -cōb'wēbș ēm'blemș rēap'erș
 ān'themș bēē'hīvēș† crȳs'talș ör'phanș tā'bleș

* See Remarks on the Table of Elementary Sounds, No. 4, p. 14.

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bə-queəthʃ' də-clāims' fɔr-ɣives' hɪn'ders' prɔ-lɔngs'
 cɒm-pels' ɛx-pands' gɒv'erns' ɪn-vādes' prɔ-pels'

REMARK 3. The consonant s, contrary to the rule mentioned in Remark 1, takes the sound of z in the plural of nouns and in the third person singular (present tense) of verbs, when it is preceded by a vowel sound in the same syllable.

bēēs' cōws' fēēs' glēēs' trēēs'
 bōys' dāys' flēas' sēas' wāys'

bɔx'es' chān'ces' fɛn'ces' prɪn'ces' trā'ces'
 cān'tōs' cōm'mas' fɔr'ces' prɪ'zes' vɪ'ces'
 cār'gōes' fā'ces' prɪ'ces' sɔ'fas' vɔl'ces'

clōys' flōws' sūes' thrōws' viēws'
 dīes' prāys' thāws' vīes' wāves'

ə-grēēs' əp-plies' əs-sāys' də-cāys' fɔr-gōes'
 ən-nōys' ār'gues' bə-trāys' ɛn-dōws' mɪs-lāys'

REMARK 4. In most words in which s precedes a silent e final, it has its sharp or hissing sound; but there are some words, especially verbs, having this termination, in which s is sounded like z.

chēēsə hōsə phrāsə rōsə thōsə
 guīsə nōīsə prōsə thēsə wīsə

əp-plāusə' də-mīsə' frān'chīsə sūn'rīsə sūr-prīsə'

brtīsə cāməsə mūsə pāusə rīsə
 chōōsə ēasə prāīsə plēasə tēasə

əc-cūsə' cə-rōūsə' dɪf-fūsə' ɒp-pōsə' rɛ-fūsə'
 əd-vīsə' cɒm-pōsə' ɛs-pōūsə' pɛ-rūsə' suf-fūsə'
 ə-mūsə' cɒn-tūsə' ɪm-pōsə' rɛ-pōsə' sur-mīsə'
 əp-pēasə' də-spīsə' ɪn-fūsə' rɛ-vīsə' sup-pōsə'

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REMARK 5. The consonant *s* is in most cases sounded like *z* when it follows an accented syllable ending with a vowel sound or with a liquid.

câu'sey	dai'sy	fim'sy	pâl'sy	rô'sy
chêe'sy	drôw'sy	kêr'sey	phrên'sy	tân'sy
clâm'sy	êa'sy	nôl'sy	quîn'sy	whîm'sey

REMARK 6. The consonant *s*, in the prefix *dis*, is sounded like *z*, when the following syllable is accented and begins with a flat consonant, a liquid, or the sound of a vowel.

dis-ärm'	dis-görge'	dis-güst'	dis-lîke'	dis-möünt'
dis-bänd'	dis-grâce'	dis-hôn'est	dis-mây'	dis-own'
dis-êage'	dis-guîse'	dis-jöîn'	dis-mîss'	dis-röbe'

REMARK 7. The consonant *s* takes the sound of *z* when it follows singly the syllable *re*, used as an inseparable prefix.

re-şent'	re-şide'	re-şist'	re-şört'	re-şült'
re-şerve'	re-şign'	re-şolve'	re-şöünd'	re-şûme'

REMARK 8. In the following words *s* is sounded as *z*, contrary to the general rule by which the sharp sound is given to *ss*, as well when separated into different syllables as when joined in the same syllable.

deş-şért'	huş-şär'	poş-şëss'
dis-şolve'	hüş-şy	scîş-şorş

REMARK 9. Definite rules cannot be given for all the cases in which *s* has the sound of *z*. In general, though with several exceptions, it takes this sound when it is pronounced immediately before or after a flat consonant or a liquid, or between two vowel sounds.

chäşm (küzem)*	chrişm (krişm)	prîşm	späşm
bäp'tîşm	diş'mäl	nä'säl	prëş'ent
de-şért'	hüş'bänd	ob-şerve'	prëş'ence
de-şerve'	mî'äşm	phëaş'ant	pre-şûme'
de-şîre'	müş'lin	plëaş'ant	thöû'sand
			vîş'it

* See *The Sound of K*, as in *KID*, p. 71.

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ġen'der ġer'und ġib'bet ġin'ġer ġyp'sy
 ġen-teel' ġi'ant ġim'balş ġyp'sum ġy'räte

REMARK 1. The following words are exceptions to the general rule by which g has its soft sound, the same as that of j before e, i, and y. It is hard before e in *anger, auger, cragged, dagger, dogged, dogger, eager, finger, gear, gearing, geese, geld, gelding, gelt, get, gewagaw, linger, longer, longest, pettifogger, ragged, rugged, scragged, shagged, snagged, stagger, stronger, strongest, swagger, tiger, younger, youngest*; before i in *begin, biggin, digging, druggist, forgive, gibber, gibberish, gibbous, gibcat, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giggler, gild, gills, gilt, gimlet, gimp, gingham, gird, girdle, girl, girth, give, gizzard*; before y in *baggy, buggy, cloggy, craggy, dreggy, foggy, jaggy, knaggy, muggy, quaggy, scraggy, shaggy, snaggy, spriggy, swaggy, twiggy*.

REMARK 2. In many words a silent e final gives to g the sound of j.

āġe	chärġe	grāġe	plünġe	siēġe
bärġe	crīġe	hünġe	pürġe	stāġe
bīlġe	dōġe	hūġe	rāġe	strāġe
bülġe	flāġe	lārġe	rāġe	sürġe
cāġe	förġe	liēġe	sāġe	vērġe
chāġe	frīġe	pāġe	scoürġe	wāġe
ād'āġe	dēl'ūġe	im-mērġe'	pīl'lāġe	sāv'āġe
ar-rāġe'	dis-chärġe'	in-frīġe'	rāv'āġe	spīn'āġe
a-vēġe'	dī-vülġe'	mān'āġe	rēf'ūġe	stōp'pāġe
cāb'bāġe	en-gāġe'	mēs'sāġe	re-vēġe'	sūf'frāġe
cōl'lēġe	en-lārġe'	o-bliġe'	sāl'vāġe	vēs'tiġe
coūr'āġe	ex-chāġe'	pās'sāġe	sān'sāġe	vīl'lāġe

dg.

REMARK 3. In most words in which the digraph dg has the sound of j, it precedes a silent e final.

bādġe	drēdġe	fūdġe	lēdġe	rīdġe
brīdġe	drūdġe	grūdġe	lōdġe	sēdġe
būdġe	ēdġe	hēdġe	mīdġe	slēdġe
dūdġe	flēdġe	jūdġe	plēdġe	wēdġe

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cār'tridge

pār'tridge

pōr'ridge

REMARK 4. There are a few words in which a silent e when not final, or a silent i placed after dg, gives to these consonants the sound of j.

blūd'geon dūn'geon gūd'geon pīg'eon stūr'geon
dūd'geon gōn'geous lē'gion rē'gion sūr'geon

al-lē'giance cōn-tā'gious cur-mūd'geon prō-dīg'ious
chī-rūr'geon* cōur-ā'geous li-tīg'ious rē-līg'ion
cōn-tā'gion rē-līg'ious

Exercises for Writing. — A *batch* of bread. A *blotch* upon the skin. The tailor will *botch* the garment. Cats *catch* mice. The *crotch* of a tree. A deep *ditch*. Artists *etch* copper with nitric acid. A *flitch* of bacon. *Hitch* the horse to a post. A *ketch* for carrying bombs. The *latch* of a door, or gate. A *patch* on a garment. *Pitch*, or boiled tar. A *sketch*, or outline. A *switch* on the track of a railway. The roof was covered with *thatch*. A *vetch*, or leguminous plant. A gold *watch*. The finest *gem* is the diamond. A *gibe*, or sneer. A *gill* of milk. A *gerund*, or verbal noun. A *gibbet*, or gallows. *Gimbals* are rings to suspend a sea-compass. *Gypsum* is sulphate of lime. Any thing that whirls round is said to *gyrate*. Cleopatra's *barge*. The ship will *bulge*. A mean man will *cringe* for favors. The *doge* of Venice. A *flange* on the tire of a railroad wheel. A *sage*, or wise man. A *scourge*, or whip. The city suffered the horrors of a *siege*. The *verge* of a precipice.

A wise *adage*. One may *avenge* an injury, or demand proper satisfaction for it; but to *revenge* it, or to return evil for evil, is unchristian. A *college* for students. *Courage* to meet danger. Do not *divulge* a secret. To *immerge* is the same as to immerse. By such conduct you *infringe* the law. The bearer of a *message*. The soldiers will *pillage* the city and *ravage* the country. He took *refuge* in the church. Those who save an abandoned vessel or other property are entitled to *salvage*. A *stoppage* of water in a pipe. The right of

* See The Sound of K, as in KID, p. 71.

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suffrage. A pleasant *village*. A *badge* of office. He will *dodge* the blow. A *dredge* for clearing a river or a harbor. One who works hard is a *drudge*. *Fudge* is an expression of contempt. A *ledge* of rocks. A *midge*, or gnat. *Sedge* grows in marshes. Drive the *wedge*.

A *cartridge* for a musket. The *partridge* resembles the quail. *Porridge*, a kind of broth. The *bludgeon* of an assassin. Do not take in *dudgeon* what was not meant to give offence. The *dungeon* of a prison. *Gorgeous* apparel. The *gudgeon* of a shaft. A *legion* of soldiers. The flight of a *pigeon*. A fertile *region*. The roe of the *sturgeon*. The skill of a *surgeon*. Citizens owe *allegiance* to the government. The *contagion* will spread. A *contagious* disease. *Chirurgeon* is an old word for surgeon. *Courageous* conduct. A *curmudgeon*, or miser. A *litigious* disposition. A *prig*ious feat. True *religion*. *Religious* ceremonies.

THE SOUND OF *sh*, AS IN *shall*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *ti*, *si*, *ci*, *ch*, *s*, *ce*, *sch*, and *se*.

ti.

ăc'ti ^{on} (-shun)	făc'ti ^{on}	lō'ti ^{on}	nŭp'ti ^{al}	quō'ti ^{ent}
căp'ti ^{on}	făc'ti ^{ous}	măr'ti ^{al}	ôp'ti ^{on}	ră'ti ^{on}
căp'ti ^{ous}	fîc'ti ^{on}	măn'ti ^{on}	pă'ti ^{ent}	sēc'ti ^{on}
câu'ti ^{on}	frăc'ti ^{on}	mō'ti ^{on}	păr'ti ^{al}	săn'ti ^{ent}
câu'ti ^{ous}	frăc'ti ^{ous}	nă'ti ^{on}	pō'ti ^{on}	stă'ti ^{on}
dăc'ti ^{on}	frîc'ti ^{on}	nō'ti ^{on}	pōr'ti ^{on}	sŭc'ti ^{on}

ăb-lŭ'ti ^{on}	côl-lēc'ti ^{on}	dẹ-cẻp'ti ^{on}	dis-tĩnc'ti ^{on}
ăb-sẻrp'ti ^{on}	cẻn-nẻc'ti ^{on}	dẹ-dŭc'ti ^{on}	dis-tẻr'ti ^{on}
ă-dẻp'ti ^{on}	cẻn-trăc'ti ^{on}	dẹ-jẻc'ti ^{on}	dẻ-nă'ti ^{on}
ăf-fẻc'ti ^{on}	cẻn-vẻn'ti ^{on}	dẹ-scrĩp'ti ^{on}	dŭ-ră'ti ^{on}
ăf-fỉc'ti ^{on}	cẻn-vỉc'ti ^{on}	dẹ-sẻr'ti ^{on}	ẻ-jẻc'ti ^{on}
ăs-sẻr'ti ^{on}	cẻr-rẻc'ti ^{on}	dẹ-strŭc'ti ^{on}	ẻ-lẻc'ti ^{on}
ăt-tẻn'ti ^{on}	cẻr-rŭp'ti ^{on}	dẹ-tẻc'ti ^{on}	ẻ-mō'ti ^{on}
ăt-trăc'ti ^{on}	cẻr-ă'ti ^{on}	dỉc-tă'ti ^{on}	ẻ-quă'ti ^{on}
cỉ-tă'ti ^{on}	cẻr-dẻn'ti ^{al} s	dỉ-rẻc'ti ^{on}	ẻ-rẻc'ti ^{on}

es-sen'tiəl	lọ-că'tiən	pro-mō'tiən	se-crē'tiən
ex-cēp'tiən	mī-grā'tiən	pro-s-trā'tiən	se-lēc'tiən
ex-ēr'tiən	mụ-tā'tiən	pro-tēc'tiən	sen-tēn'tious
ex-tinc'tiən	na-r-rā'tiən	pru-dēn'tiəl	sọ-lū'tiən
ex-trăc'tiən	nẹ-gā'tiən	pul-sā'tiən	stag-nā'tiən
fạ-cē'tious	ọb-jēc'tiən	quo-tā'tiən	sub-jēc'tiən
fīl-trā'tiən	ọb-străc'tiən	re-cēp'tiən	sub-stăn'tiəl
fợ-mā'tiən	ọ-rā'tiən	re-dúc'tiən	sub-trăc'tiən
fōun-dā'tiən	ọ-vā'tiən	re-flēc'tiən	tạ-x-ā'tiən
grạ-dā'tiən	per-cēp'tiən	re-frăc'tiən	trans-ăc'tiən
im-pā'tient	per-fēc'tiən	re-jēc'tiən	trans-lā'tiən
in-fēc'tiən	plan-tā'tiən	re-plē'tiən	vạ-cā'tiən
in-flēc'tiən	pọ-tēn'tiəl	re-strīc'tiən	vẹx-ā'tiən
in-flūc'tiən	pre-dīc'tiən	rọ-tā'tiən	vẹx-ā'tious
in-strūc'tiən	pro-bā'tiən	sạl-vā'tiən	vī-brā'tiən
lẹ-gā'tiən	pro-dúc'tiən	sā'ti-ăte	vọ-cā'tiən

REMARK 1. Whenever ti represents the sound of sh, and immediately succeeds an accented short vowel, it is united with this vowel in pronunciation, though separated in syllabication. The cases in which the sound of ti is thus thrown back are noted by a double accent after the short vowel.

ạd-dī''tiən	ẹ-dī''tiən	mọ-nī''tiən	pre-pī''tious
ạm-bī''tiən	fịc-tī''tious	mụ-nī''tiən	se-dī''tiən
ạm-bī''tious	flạ-gī''tious	nụ-trī''tiən	se-dī''tious
ạt-trī''tiən	frụ-yī''tiən	nụ-trī''tious	sọl-stī''tiəl
cọn-dī''tiən	ig-nī''tiən	pạr-tī''tiən	trạ-dī''tiən
cọn-trī''tiən	in-ī''tiəl	per-dī''tiən	tụ-yī''tiən
dẹn-tī''tiən	in-sī''tiən	pẹ-tī''tiən	vī''ti-ăte
dis-crē''tiən	mị-lī''tiạ	pọ-sī''tiən	vọ-lī''tiən

SI.

REMARK 2. Whenever the digraph si has the sound of sh, it follows a liquid, or the letter s, which blends with it, or is silent.

cēs'siən	mīs'siən	pěn'siən	těn'siən
măn'siən	păs'siən	sēs'siən	vēr'siən

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ac-cēs'siōn	con-vēr'siōn	ex-cūr'siōn	poſ-ſēs'siōn
ad-mīs'siōn	con-vũl'siōn	ex-pān'siōn	pre-tēn'siōn
ag-grēs'siōn	de-clēn'siōn	ex-prēs'siōn	pro-cēs'siōn
as-cēn'siōn	de-prēs'siōn	ex-pũl'siōn	pro-fēs'siōn
as-pēr'siōn	dị-grēs'siōn	ex-tēn'siōn	pro-grēs'siōn
a-vēr'siōn	dị-mēn'siōn	im-prēs'siōn	re-mīs'siōn
com-mīs'siōn	dis-cũs'siōn	in-cūr'siōn	se-cēs'siōn
com-pās'siōn	dis-mīs'siōn	in-vēr'siōn	sub-mīs'siōn
com-prēs'siōn	dis-pēr'siōn	o-mīs'siōn	sub-vēr'siōn
com-pũl'siōn	dis-sēn'siōn	op-prēs'siōn	suc-cēs'siōn
con-cēs'siōn	dị-vēr'siōn	per-cũs'siōn	sup-prēs'siōn
con-cũs'siōn	dị-vũl'siōn	per-mīs'siōn	sus-pēn'siōn
con-fēs'siōn	e-mīs'siōn	per-vēr'siōn	trans-grēs'siōn

ci.

REMARK 3. Whenever the digraph ci has the sound of sh, it follows a vowel, a liquid, or the letter s, which blends with it, or is silent.

ān'ciēt	grā'cious	sō'cial	spē'cie
cōn'sciēce	lūs'cious	spā'cious	spē'cious
ā-trō'cious	fāl-lā'cious	pre-cō'cious	te-nā'cious
āu-dā'cious	fe-rō'cious	pro-vĩn'cial	ũn-grā'cious
ca-pā'cious	fī-nān'cial	pug-nā'cious	ve-rā'cious
com-mēr'cial	lo-quā'cious	ra-pā'cious	vi-vā'cious
e-dā'cious	mēn-dā'cious	sa-gā'cious	vo-rā'cious

REMARK 4. When ci, sounded as sh, follows a short accented vowel, it is united with this vowel in pronunciation, though separated in syllabication; and the union is indicated by a double accent, as in the case of ti. See Remark 1.

āu-spī''cious	es-pē''cial	mu-ſī''cian	phy-ſī''cian
ca-prī''cious	ju-dī''cial	oſ-fī''cial	pro-fī''ciēt
de-fī''ciēt	lo-gī''cian	op-tī''cian	suf-fī''ciēt
de-lī''cious	ma-gī''cian	pa-trī''cian	sus-pī''cious
ef-fī''ciēt	ma-lī''cious	per-nī''cious	sus-pī''cious

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ch.

stăn'chion (-shon) trăn'cheon (-shon) măr'chion-ess (-shon)

REMARK 5. Most of the words in which *ch* has the sound of *sh* have been adopted from the French.

ăv'a-lănche	chă-răde'	ga-lôche'
căp-u-chîn'	chăr'la-tăn	mă-chîne'
chă-grîn'	che-mîse'	mă-chîn'er-y
chăise	chêv-a-liêr'	mų-tăche'
chăm-păgne' (păn')	chêv'ron	nôn'chă-lănçe'
chăm-păign' (păn')	chî-că'ner-y	păr-a-chûte'
chăn-de-liêr'	chiv'al-ry	pis-tă'chiô

s.

REMARK 6. When *s* has the sound of *sh*, it precedes *u* or *e*. If, at the same time, it follows another *s*, the latter blends with it, or is silent.

ăs-sûre'	cên'sure	fis'sure *	tôn'sure
(ə-shăr')	(căn'shư)	(fiah'yur)	(tôn'shư)
in-sûre'	nău'se-âte	prês'sure	sû'măch †
(in-shăr')	(năw'she-ăt)	(prêsh'yur)	(shă'măk)
nău'se-a	ôs'se-oûs	sûg'ar	sûre
(năw'she-a)	(ôsh'e-ûs)	(shûg'ar)	(shur)

ce.

ăr-gil-lă'ceous	cre-tă'ceous	fî-lă'ceous
(-shus)	(-shus)	(-shus)
ô'cean	ăr-e-nă'ceous	crus-tă'ceous
fô-lî-ă'ceous	săp-o-nă'ceous	ce-tă'ceous
făr-î-nă'ceous	hêr-bă'ceous	tes-tă'ceous

sch.

schîst (shîst)

schîs'tous

* See *The Sound of Y*, as in *YOU*, p. 69.

† See *The Sound of K*, as in *KID*, p. 71.

se.

nâu'seous (nâw'shûs)

Exercises for Writing. — The *caption*, or *arrest*, of a *criminal*. A *captious* disposition. A *faction*, or political party. A *fractious* child. A *lotion* for a wound. *Martial* law. A *nuptial* ceremony. Be *patient*. What is the *quotient*? A soldier's *ration*. A *sentient* being. The force of *suction*. *Ablution*, or the act of *washing*. A strange *assertion*. A good *citation*. A *convention* of delegates. The *credentials* of an ambassador. He gave a vivid *description*. Write the exercise from my *dictation*. An *equation* in algebra. Industry is *essential* to success. *Facetious* conversation. He is *impatient* of control. The British *legation* at Washington. The *potential* mood. *Prudential* considerations. The *pulsation* of the heart. The *refraction* of light. He ate to *repletion*. He was allowed to *satiare* his appetite. A *sententious* style. A *substantial* foundation. A man's *vocation*.

The *addition* of numbers. Boundless *ambition*. Rocks are worn by the *attrition* of the waves. The period of *dentition*. A *flagitious* action. An *initial* letter. The enrolment of *militia*. A *monition*, or warning. *Nutritious* food. In danger of *perdition*. *Propitious* circumstances. The *solstitial* colures. An act of *volition*. The *accession* of Victoria to the throne of England. The *aggression* of an enemy. The *ascension* of a balloon. The *compression* of the air. *Concussion* of the brain. The *discussion* of a question. The *emission* of bank bills. An idiomatic *expression*. The effect of *percussion*. The *possession* of property. A long *procession*. *Secession* from a party. The *suppression* of intemperance. *Transgression* of the law.

Ancient nations. A good *conscience*. *Gracious* in disposition. *Luscious* fruit. *Social* pleasures. A *spacious* apartment. The debt was paid in *specie*. *Specious* pretences. An *atrocious* crime. *Sagacious* men. A *ferocious* beast. A *financial* crisis. *Mendacious* in speech. A *precocious* child. *Rapacious* birds. A *veracious* history. A *voracious* appetite. *Auspicious* circumstances. *Delicious* drink. *Judicial* decisions. The argument of a *logician*. The trick of a *magician*. He is a great *musician*. The skill of an *optician*. A good *physician*. A *proficient* in mathematics. The supply is *sufficient*. Of a *suspicious* temper.

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A *stanchion* under the beam of a ship. A *truncheon*, or staff. A *marchioness* is the wife of a *marquis*. An *avalanche* of snow. A *capuchin*, or Franciscan friar. They felt great *chagrin* for their failure. A *chaise* has two wheels. *Champagne* is a sparkling wine. A *champaign*, or flat, open country. A *chandelier* for a parlor. Do you know the meaning of the *charade*? He is a base *charlatan*. A *chevalier*, or knight. A zigzag ornament in architecture is called a *chevron*. He was guilty of *chicanery*. In the days of *chivalry*. A *galosh* over-shoe. Skilled in *machinery*. Does he wear a *mustache*? He showed great *nonchalance*. A *parachute* for support in the air. The *pistachio*, or Syrian nut.

The story is true, I can *assure* you. A *fissure* in the rock. *Arenaceous* soil. A *cetaceous* fish. *Cretaceous*, or chalky formations. The lobster is a *crustaceous* animal. *Farinaceous* substances. Asbestos is a *filaceous* mineral. Minerals that split into leaves, like mica, are *foliaceous*. *Herbaceous* plants. The water of the ocean. A *saponaceous* compound is formed by mixing an oil with an alkali. The oyster is a *testaceous* animal. *Schist* is a slaty rock. *Nauseous* medicines.

THE SOUND OF Z, AS IN *azure*. This sound is otherwise expressed by s, zi, and ti.

SI.

REMARK 1. Whenever *si* has the sound of *z*, as in *azure*, it follows an accented vowel, except in the word *abscission* (əb-si'zh'ŭn). In this case the first *s* blends with the sound of *si*, or is silent.

brā'sier (-zhēr)	crō'sier (-zhēr)	fū'sion (-zhŭn)	hō'sier (-zhēr)	ō'sier (-zhēr)
ə-brā'sion	cōn-clū'sion	ə-vā'sion	qōb-trū'sion	
əd-hē'sion	cōn-fū'sion	əx-clū'sion	qōc-cā'sion	
əf-fū'sion	cōn-tū'sion	əx-plō'sion	pēr-suā'sion	
əl-lū'sion	cōr-rō'sion	il-lū'sion	prō-fū'sion	
əm-brō'siə	dē-lū'sion	in-fū'sion	prō-trū'sion	
cō-hē'sion	dif-fū'sion	in-trū'sion	sē-clū'sion	
cōl-lū'sion	ēf-fū'sion	in-vā'sion	suf-fū'sion	

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REMARK 2. When *si*, having the sound of *z*, as in *azure*, follows a short accented vowel, it is united with this vowel in pronunciation, though separated in syllabication; and this union is indicated by a double accent.

cō-lī''şion	dē-rī''şion	e-lī''şion	prē-cī''şion
dē-cī''şion	dī-vī''şion	īn-cī''şion	rē-vī''şion

s.

clō'sure (-zhūr)	en-clō'sure (-zhūr)	lēi'sure (-zhūr)	trēas'ure (trēzh'ūr)
com-pō'sure	e-rā'sure	mēas'ure	ū'su-āl*
dis-clō'sure	ex-pō'sure	plēas'ure	ū'su-rer
īn-cī'sure	fōre-clō'sure	rō'se-ate	ū'su-ry*

zi.

brā'zier (-zhēr)†	glā'zier (-zhēr)	grā'zier (-zhēr)
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ti.

trān-sī''tion (trān-sīzh'ūn)

Exercises for Writing. — An *abrasion* of the skin. The *adhesion* of two surfaces. The attraction of *cohesion*. A *collusion* between witnesses to tell a falsehood. A *contusion*, or bruise. *Corrosion* by the action of an acid. The insane man is under a *delusion*. *Effusion* of blood. A crafty *evasion*. A loud *explosion*. An *infusion* of tea. Beware of *intrusion* upon the privacy of others. He disturbed the assembly by the *obtrusion* of improper subjects. The *protrusion* of a tusk. A *suffusion* of color. A frightful *collision*. Exposed to *derision*. The *elision* of a letter. The surgeon made an *incision* through the flesh. He wrote with *precision*. The *revision* of the press. The *closure* of the mouth. The *erasure* of a word. The *foreclosure* of a mortgage. *Leisure* for study. Business before *pleasure*. A *roseate* hue. A priceless *treasure*. The usual method. One who takes illegal interest is a *usurer*. A *glazier* repairs windows. A *grazier* of herds. A sudden *transition*.

* See *The Sound of x*, as in *you*, p. 69.

† This word is also spelled *brasier*.

MODES OF EXPRESSING THE CONSONANT SOUNDS. 69

THE SOUND OF *y*, AS IN *yow*. This sound, immediately after an accent, is otherwise expressed by *i* before another vowel in an unaccented syllable.

āl'ien (-yen)	cōll'ier (-yer)	mīn'ion (-yan)	rūff'ian (-yan)
bāst'ion	cōurt'ier	mūll'ion	scāll'ion
bīll'iards*	fīl'ial	ōn'ion	scūll'ion
bīll'ion	fūst'ian	pīll'ion	spān'iel
brīll'iant	hāll'iards	pīn'ion	trīll'ion
būll'ion	īnd'ian	pōn'iard	vāl'iant
Chrīst'ian (-yan)	mīll'ion	quēst'ion	vīz'ier

ci-vīl'ian	fā-mīl'iar
cōll'ier-y	mē-dāl'ion
cōm-pān'ion	ō-pīn'ion
dī-gēst'ion	pā-vīl'ion
dō-mīn'ion	plē-bē'ian
ē-mōll'ient	Plē'ia-dēs
ēs-pāl'ier	pūnc-tīl'ious
ēx-hāust'ion	rē-bēll'ion

REMARK. The vowel *u*, when long, at the beginning of words, has the sound of *ū*. When *u* immediately follows an accented syllable, it often has the sound of *ū* slightly articulated.

U'ra	ū'sage	ūse'ful	ū-tīl'i-ty
ū'ring	ūse	ū-šūrp'	ū-tō'pī-an

crēat'ure (-yer)	jūnct'ure (-yer)	pīct'ure (-yer)	strūct'ure (-yer)
cūlt'ure	lēct'ure	pōst'ure	sūt'ure
fēat'ure	mīxt'ure	rāpt'ure	tēxt'ure
fīg'ure	mōīst'ure	rūpt'ure	tīnct'ure
frāct'ure	nāt'ure	scrīpt'ure	tōrt'ure
fūt'ure	nūrt'ure	scūlpt'ure	vēnt'ure
gēst'ure	pāst'ure	stāt'ure	vērd'ure

* With respect to the doubled consonant in this and other words of this list, see *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

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stăt'ue (-yü)	stăt'ute (-yat)	väl'ue (-yü)	virt'ue (-yü)
ăct'ü-ăl	ğën'ü-îne	pět'ü-lant	tăb'ü-läte
ăct'ü-äte	glöb'ü-lar	pöst'ü-läte	tît'ü-lar
ăd-vënt'ure	grăd'ü-ăl	pünc't'ü-ăl	tört'ü-oüs
cënt'ü-ry	grăd'ü-äte	rëg'ü-läte	trëm'ü-loüs
dë-bënt'ure	grăn'ü-lar	săt'ü-räte	trît'ü-räte
döc'ü-mënt	măn'ü-script	sîn'ü-oüs	ünc't'ü-oüs
ëd'ü-cäte	mön'ü-mënt	stîm'ü-läte	väl'ü-er
ëm'ü-läte	müt'ü-ăl	strën'ü-oüs	vënt'ü-roüs
făb'ü-loüs	năt'ü-ral	sümp't'ü-oüs	virt'ü-oüs
ăd-vënt'ü-roüs	con-tîn'ü-oüs	în-făt'ü-äte	
ăg'ri-cült'üre	dë-cîd'ü-oüs	în-ğën'ü-oüs	
ăm-big'ü-oüs	ë-möl'ü-mënt	în-sîn'ü-äte	
ăr-tîc'ü-läte	ëst'ü-ä-ry	în-tëg'ü-mënt	
ăs-sîd'ü-oüs	ë-vënt'ü-ăl	măn-ü-făct'ure	
ău-rîc'ü-lar	ëx-tën'ü-äte	măn-ü-mîs'sîon	
că-pîr'ü-läte	îm-pët'ü-oüs	mëns-ü-ră'tîon	
cö-ăg'ü-läte	hă-bîr'ü-ăl	për-pët'ü-ăl	
con-spîc'ü-oüs	hă-bîr'ü-äte	stăt'ü-ä-ry	
con-tëmp't'ü-oüs	hör'tî-cült'üre	tü-mült'ü-oüs	

Exercises for Writing. — An *alien*, or foreigner. The *bastion* of a fort. The game of *billiards*. A *brilliant* star. Gold in *bullion*. The life of a *Christian*. A *collier*, or digger of coals. The manners of a *courtier*. A book full of *fustian*. The habits of the *Indian*. The *minion* of a court. A *mullion* in a window. A *pillion*, or kind of saddle for a woman. Armed with a *poniard*. A fierce *ruffian*. A *scallion* is a kind of onion. A *scullion*, or kitchen servant. The grand *vizier* of Turkey. To *ameliorate* is to make better. A *battalion* of soldiers. Good *behavior*. A *biliary* duct. *Ciliary* veins. A *colliery*, or coal-mine. The *digestion* of food. *Emollient* applications. An *espalier*, or lattice-work for trees. A large medal, or *medallion*. *Plebeian* amusements. The *Pleiades*, or the Seven Stars. *Punctilious* conduct. A *rebellion* against a government.

The planet *Uranus*. A *useful* invention. Tyrants *usurp* dominion. A *Utopian* scheme. A living *creature*. *Culture* of the intellect. *Fracture* of a limb. The *junction* of one thing with another. The *nurture* of the young. A *posture* of defence. The art of *sculpture*. A *suture* of the skull. *Tincture* of opium. The *verdure* of the fields. A beautiful *statue*. A *statute* of Congress. The *value* of health. *Virtue* leads to happiness. The *actual* is opposed to the ideal. What motives *actuate* him? Goods entitled to *debture*. Examples *educate* the young more than precepts. It is honorable to *emulate* the virtues of others. Where did he *graduate*? *Granular* substances. The *monument* at Bunker Hill.

A *petulant* disposition. A *postulate*, or assumed position. *Saturate* the sponge with water. *Sinuous* paths. Reward to *stimulate* ambition. *Tabulate* the results. *Titular* dignities. *Tremulous* with emotion. A mortar to *triturate* minerals. *Unctuous* substances. An *adventurous* spirit. *Ambiguous* expressions. *Articulate* your words distinctly. Be *assiduous* in the pursuit of knowledge. Burgoyne was obliged to *capitulate*. *Deciduous* trees. Men sometimes seek office for their own *emolument*. An *estuary*, or arm of the sea. What can *extenuate* his guilt? He is fond of *horticulture*. He allowed no temptations to *infatuate* him. An *ingenuous* disposition. Crafty men know how to *insinuate* what they dare not say directly. The *manumission* of a slave. An exhibition of *statuary*. A *tumultuous* rabble.

THE SOUND OF *k*, AS IN *kid*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *c*, *q*, *ch*, and *gh*.

C.

REMARK 1. The consonant *c* is sounded like *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and in some other situations, as already explained in Section III.

q.

REMARK 2. The consonant *q*, before the letter *u*, as already explained in Section III., is sounded like *k*; and *u*, in this case, is sometimes sounded like *w*, and is sometimes silent.

quad'ra-tūre
(kwōd')

qual'i-ty
(kwōl'i)

quar'ter-ly
(kwōr')

quix-ōt'ic
(kwiks-)

quad'ru-pēd
(kwōd')

quan'ti-ty
(kwōn')

quēr'u-loūs
(kwēr')

quō-tā'tion
(kwō-)

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REMARK 3. When the combination *qu* immediately follows an accented short vowel, *q*, sounded as *k*, is joined with this vowel, and *u*, sounded as *w*, is joined to the next syllable.

an-tîq'ui-ty (an-tîk'wə-)	in-lîq'ui-ty (in-lîk'wə-)	rêq'ui-șite (rîk'wə-)
ăq'ue-dûct	lîq'uid	sêq'ues-tră'tion
êq'ui-page	lîq'ui-dâte	sêq'ues-tră-tor
êq'ui-ty	ob-lîq'ui-ty	û-bîq'ui-ty

REMARK 4. In some words, mostly derived from the French, the digraph *qu* has the sound of *k*.

côn'quer (kông'kə)	măs-quer-ăde' (măs-kə'ad')
cô-quëtte' (kə-kët')	môs-qui'tô (môs-kə'tô)
ët-i-quëtte' (ët-ə-kët')	păr'ô-quët (păr'ə-kët)
ex-chêq'uer (əkə-chək'ər)	pîqu'ant (pîk'ant)
lăc'quer (lăk'ər)	pî-quët' (pə-kët')
lîq'uor (lîk'ər)	quă-drîlle' (kə-drîl')

an-tîque' (-tîk')	grô-têque' (-têk')	pîque (pîk)
bur-lêque' (-lêk')	môsque (môk)	stăt-û-êque' (-êk')
cri-tîque' (-tîk')	ô-păque' (-păk')	û-nîque' (-nîk')

ch.

chăşm	chörd	chÿle
choîr (kwîr)	chrôme	chÿme
Chăl-dêe'	chlô'ride	chris'ten (kris'en)†
chă'os	chlô'rîne	chris't'măs (kris')
chêm'ist	chlô'rate	chrôn'ic
Chăl-dă'ic	chi-mê'ra	chro-măt'ic
chă-ôt'ic	chlô'rô-förm	chrôn'î-cle (-kî)†
chăr'ac-tər	chöl'e-ra	chrôn'î-cler
chêm'is-try	chöl'er-ic	chrys't-a-lis
chîl'î-ăd	Christ'ian-îze	chrys'ô-lite

* See *The Sound of N*, as in *SING*, p. 75.

† See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

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cha-lyb'ē-ate	chī-rōg'ra-phy	cho-rōg'ra-phy
cha-mē'le-on	chī-rōl'ō-gy	chro-nōl'ō-gy
chī-mēr'i-cal	chī-rōp'ō-dist	chro-nōm'ē-tar

āche (ak)

scheme (akām)

schōl (akal)

ān'chor (ang'kon)*	mēch'lin	pās'chal	schōn'or
drāch'ma	ōr'chil	schē'sis	strych'nine
ēch'ō	ōr'chis	schōl'ar	trō'chēē

āl'che-mist	brōn-chī'tis	mēch'an-ism
āl'che-my	cāt'ē-chism	sāc'cha-rine
ān'ar-chy	ēch'i-nite	schō-lās'tic
ān'cho-rēt (ang') *	ē-chī'nus	sēp'ul-chre (-ker) †
ārch-ān'gel	eū'cha-rist (ya)	se-pūl'chral
ār'che-type	hēp'tar-chy	stō-māch'ic
ār'chī-tect	lāch'ry-mal	syn'chro-nous
ār'chī-trave	mē-chān'ic	tēch'ni-cal

a-nāch'ro-nism	māch-i-nā'tion	mō-nār'chī-cal
cāt'ē-chū'men	mē-chān'i-cal	pā-rō'chī-al
cōch'le-a-ry	mēch-a-nī'cian	psy-chiōl'ō-gy †
hī'ē-rār-chy	mēl'an-chōl-y	sy-nēc'dō-che

ān'arch	crōm'lech	lōch	stōm'ach
cōnch (kōngk) *	dīs'tich	mōn'arch	st'māch (shā)

hī'ē-rārch	mōn'ō-stich	pā'tri-arch	Pēn'ta-teūch
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gh.

lough (lak)

shough (shāk)

* See *The Sound of NG*, as in *SING*, p. 75.

† See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

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Exercises for Writing.—The *quadrature* of the circle. A *quixotic* scheme. The rules of *equity*. *Liquidate* the debt. Perseverance is *requisite* to success. The nations of *antiquity*. The *obliquity* of the ecliptic. The *sequestration* of property. She is a *coquette*. An exact observer of *etiquette*. The English *exchequer*. *Lacquer*, or varnish. The bite of a *mosquito*. A *paroquet*, or small parrot. A *piquant* remark. *Piquet* is a game at cards. They are going to dance a *quadrille*. *Antique* furniture. A *burlesque* poem. Addison's *critique* upon *Paradise Lost*. A *grotesque* figure. A Turkish *mosque*. Do not entertain a *pique* against another. *Statuesque* repose. A *unique* character.

A *chasm* in a rock. The *chord* of a musical instrument. *Chrome* is one of the metals. *Chyle* is separated from *chyme*. The *Chaldee* language. The *chloride* of lime. *Chlorine* is one of the constituents of common salt. The *chlorate* of potash. *Choler*, or anger. *Choral* symphonies. By what name will he *christen* the child? A *chronic* disease. A *Chaldaic* idiom. A *chaotic* mass. A *chiliad*, or one thousand. A *chimera* of the imagination. A *choleric* disposition. The nations of *Christendom*. The *chromatic* scale. A faithful *chronicler* of events. The *chrysalis* of the silkworm. *Chrysolite* is a green mineral. *Chalybeate* waters contain iron. The changing hues of the *chameleon*. A *chimerical* project. His *chirography* is bad. The *chiropodist* removes corns from the feet. The *chronometer* is an exact timepiece. He is subject to the *headache*. A wild *scheme*. A good *school*. The *drachma* was a Grecian coin. *Mechlin* lace. *Orchil* and *orchis* are species of plants. The *schesis*, or state of the body. *Strychnine* is a poisonous drug. A *trochee* is a poetic foot of one long and one short syllable.

The *alchemist* tried to convert other metals into gold. A state of *anarchy*. An *anchoret*, or hermit. An *archetype*, or model. A skilful *architect*. *Bronchitis* is an inflammation of the windpipe. An ill state of the body is called *cachexy*. The *echinite* is a fossil *echinus*. The *eucharist*, or the Lord's supper. The Saxon *heptarchy*. The *lachrymal* glands. A *sepulchre* of stone. *Stomachic* medicines. *Synchronous* events. It would be an *anachronism* to represent Aristotle and Socrates as contemporaries. A *catechumen*, or one yet in the rudiments of Christianity. A *cochleary*, or spiral tube. A great *mechanician*. *Parochial* limits. The study of *psychology*. *Synecdoche* is a figure of rhetoric. Milton personifies chaos as "the *anarch* old." A *conch*, or marine shell. The Druids probably

MODES OF EXPRESSING THE CONSONANT SOUNDS. 75

erected the *cromlech*. A *distich*, or couplet. A *loch*, or lake. *Su-mach* is used in tanning. The ruler of a sacred order is called a *hierarch*. A *monostich*, or single verse. A book of the *Pentateuch*. In Ireland a lake is called a *lough*. A *shough*, or shaggy dog.

THE SOUND OF *ng*, AS IN *sing*. This sound is otherwise expressed by *n* when it occurs before *k* or its equivalent in a monosyllable, and when, being in any syllable having a primary or a secondary accent, except in the prefixes *in*, *mon*, and *un*, it precedes the sound of *k* or of *g* hard.

bănk	drănk	lĭnk	prĭnk	sŭnk
blănk	drĭnk	lŷnx	shănk	tănk
blĭnk	flănk	mĭnk	shrĭnk	thănk
brĭnk	frănk	mônk	shrŭnk	thĭnk
clănk	hănk	pĭnk	sĭnk	trŭnk
clĭnk	ĭnk	plănk	slĭnk	wĭnk
crănk	jŭnk	prănk	spĥinx	zĭnc

ăn'çhơ	côn'gress	jĭn'gle (-gĭ)	sĭn'gle (-gĭ)
ăn'ger	côn'quest	lăn'guage	spăn'gle (-gĭ)
ăn'gle (-gĭ)*	côn'quer	lăn'guid	sprĭn'kle (-kĭ)
ăn'gry	dăn'gle (-gĭ)	lăn'guish	străn'gle (-gĭ),
ăn'guish	dịs-tĭnct'	lĭn'ger	tăn'gle (-gĭ)
băn'quet	fĭn'ger	lĭn'guist	tĭn'gle (-gĭ)
blăn'ket	fŭnc'tiōn	măn'gle (gĭ)	tĭn'kẹr
bŭn'gle (-gĭ)	fŭn'gus	mĭn'gle (-gĭ)	trăn'quĭl
căn'kẹr	găn'grēne	môn'grẹl	trĭn'ket
clăn'gọr	hăn'kẹr	môn'key	twĭn'kle (-kĭ)
côn'cōrd	hŭn'ger	răn'kle (-kĭ)	văn'quish
côn'cōurse	jăn'gle (-gĭ)	săn'guine	wrĭn'kle (rĭng'kĭ)†

ăn'gu-lạ	dịs-tĭn'guish	ẹx-tĭn'guish	sĭn'gu-lạ
đẹ-lĭn'quent	ẹ-lŏn'gate	rẹ-lĭn'quish	trŭn'căt-ẹd

* For words analogous to those in this list which terminate in a silent *x* final, see *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

† See *Words containing Silent Letters*, p. 76.

REMARK. Most derivatives from words ending in *ng*, as *sing-er*, *bring-er*, &c., take the additional syllable without any change in its sound; but the following are exceptions, being pronounced as if the *n* of the digraph *ng* were changed into *ng*, and the *g* transferred to the suffix.

lǝn'gēr (lǝng'gēr)

strǝn'gēr

yoŭn'gēr

lǝn'gēst

strǝn'gēst

yoŭn'gēst

diph-thǝn'gāl (dip-)*

triph-thǝn'gāl (trip-)

Exercises for Writing. — A *bank* of sand. A *blink*, or glimpse. The *clank* of chains. The *flank*, or side. A *hank* of thread. A Chinese *junk*. Sharp-sighted as a *lynx*. The fur of a *mink*. A foolish *prank*. Do not *prink* so much. The *shank* of an anchor. The thieves *slink* away. The *sphinx* of Egypt. A *tank* for water. *Zinc* is a metal. Restrain *anger*. A sumptuous *banquet*. The unskilful *bungle* at their work. The *clangor* of trumpets. Conquer your passions. The *function* of the stomach. A *fungus*, or mushroom. *Gangrene*, or mortification. The *jangle* of instruments out of tune. A *languid* manner. A profound *linguist*. A *mongrel* goose. A *sanguine* temperament. An *angular* outline. Do not be a *delinquent*. *Relinquish* the claim. A *truncated* pyramid. This line is *longer* than that. He is the *youngest* of the brothers. A *diphthongal* sound.

VI. Words containing silent letters.

1. Silent vowels.

REMARK 1. The vowel *e* is the only one that is silent as a final letter, and, in this situation, it is always silent except in a few words from the Greek and Latin, as in *apostrophe*, *catastrophe*, *epitome*, *recipe*, *simile*, &c.

1. SILENT *e* FINAL.

REMARK 2. The effect of a silent *e* final in lengthening the preceding vowel, and in giving to *c* the sound of *s*, and to *g* the sound of *j*, has been already shown.† The same vowel is silent, also, at the end of many words in which no similar effect is apparent.

* containing Silent Letters.

† See pp. 20, 22, 60.

äre	ärve	hörse	nürse	sieve
äre	dense	höuse	pärse	sölve
büde	döve	läpse	päuse	spöüße
cärve	älse	līve	pöüße	stärve
cäuse	fälse	löße	pröve	swerve
chīnse	gīve	löuse	pülse	tense
chöüße	glöve	löve	pürse	terse
cläuse	göne	möüse	rīnse	twelve
cöme	göüße	möve	röüße	välve
cöpse	gröüße	nerve	sauce	verse
cörpse	hēarse	nöüße	sense	were
cürse *	hölve	nöüße	shöve	worse (wün)

ä-bövé'	con-dense'	in-dörse'	in-verse'	re-pülse'
äb-sölve'	con-verse'	ex-pense'	nön'sense	re-serve'
äd'verse	de-serve'	for-give'	öb-serve'	re-sölve'
ap-pröve'	dis-bürse'	im-mense'	per-verse'	re-spönse'
ä-röüße'	dis-pense'	im-merse'	pre-pense'	re-verse'
as-përse'	dis-përse'	im-pröve'	pre-serve'	sub-serve'
ä-verse'	dis-sölve'	im'pülse	re-hēarse'	trans-verse'
ca-röüße'	di'verse	in'cense	re-läpse'	träv'ërse
col-läpse'	e-clīpse'	in-tense'	re-mörse'	

Exercises for Writing. — Are you ready to fit the helve into the axe? He *bade* me make no noise. Sailors *chinse* the seams of a deck with oakum. A *copse* is a grove of small trees. Lead is very *dense*. The wings of a *dove*. A *false* statement. A kid *glove*. The *lapse* of time. The optic *nerve*. Can you *poise* a rod on the tip of your finger? *Rinse* the bottle. *Sauce* gives relish to food. Will you *shove* the sled, or will you pull it? A *sieve* to separate bran from flour. Do not *swerve* from the truth. A *terse* style. The *valve* of a pump. How does *verse* differ from prose?

* When *x* is silent in some words after *s* and a liquid, it prevents *s* from taking the sound of *x*, as will be seen by comparing *carry* with *curse*, *done* with *dense*, *ally* with *else*, *ten* with *tense*.

Be *above* suspicion. What can *absolve* one from such guilt? *Adverse* circumstances. Men were found base enough to *aspersion* the character of Washington. The *collapse* of a hollow vessel by external pressure. A pump to *condense* air. He was appointed to *disburse* the funds. The mayor ordered the rioters to *disperse*. Birds of *diverse* colors. To *indorse* a note is to write one's name on the back of it. The *expense* of travelling. *Immerse* it in water. A sudden *impulse*. Fragrant *incense*. A *perverse* disposition. Malice *prepen*se. A *relapse* into former illness. A stranger fears no *repulse* from the door of a true gentleman. *Reserve* a store for the future. A *reverse* of fortune. Endeavor to *subserve* the interests of others. Ships *traverse* the ocean.

REMARK 3. With respect to unaccented syllables, the rule by which a silent *e* final after a single consonant lengthens the preceding vowel sometimes applies; but frequently the latter has a short sound more or less distinct. The classes of words terminating respectively in *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, and *ive* will exemplify these two cases.

Words terminating in ile.

ē'dīle	ěx'īle	gēn'tīle	pēn'tīle
cām'ō-mīle	ē-ōl'i-pīle	rēc'ōn-cīle	
šg'īle	fāc'īle	frāg'īle	mīs'sīle
dōc'īle	fē'brīle	fū'tīle	rēp'tīle
dūc'tīle	fēr'tīle	hōs'tīle	sūb'tīle
bis-sēx'tīle	jū've-nīle	pū'er-īle	vōl'a-tīle
cōn-trāc'tīle	mēr'cān-tīle	pro-jēc'tīle	vēr'sā-tīle

Words terminating in ine.

āl'mān-dīne	cān'nā-bīne	lēg'a-tīne	sāt'ūr-nīne
ās'i-nīne	cēl'ān-dīne	lē'ō-nīne	sāc'chā-rīne
brīg'ān-tīne	cōl'ūm-bīne	mūs'cā-dīne	sēr'pēn-tīne
Bȳz'ān-tīne	crȳs'tāl-līne	mēt'al-līne	tūr'pēn-tīne
cāl'a-mīne	ēg'lān-tīne	pōr'cū-pīne	vāl'en-tīne

ăd-ă-măn'tine	ăl-e-phăn'tine	găn'u-yne	măd'i-cyne
ăm-e-thy's'tine	ăn'gine	im-ă'g'ine	măs'cu-lyne
clăn-dēs'tine	ex-ăm'ine	il-lū'mine	nēc'tă-rine
cōr'al-lyne	făm'ine	in-tēs'tine	păl'a-tine
dīs'ci-pline	fēm'i-nine	ī'ō-dīne *	prīs'tine
de-tēr'mine	flū'ō-rine *	jēs'sa-mine	răp'ine
dōc'trine	găl'a-tine	lib'er-tine	vūl'pine

Words terminating in ite.

ăc'ō-nite	bēd'lām-ite	ex'pe-dite	săt'el-lite
ăn'chō-rīte	Cār'me-lite	hēt'er-ō-clite	stē'a-tite †
ăp'pe-tite	chrys'ō-lite †	păr'a-sīte	thē-ōd'ō-lite
ău'gīte †	cōn'trīte	rēc'on-dite	trīp'ar-tite
ăp'po-șite	ex'qui-șite	hŷp'ō-crīte	pēr'qui-șite
com-pōș'ite	fă'vor-ite	īn'f'i-nite	rēs'pite
dēf'i-nite	grăn'ite	ōp'po-șite	rēc'ui-șite

Words terminating in ive.

ăc'tive	fēs'tive	măs'sive	ōl'ive
căp'tive	fūr'tive	mīs'sive	păs'sive
dă'tive	mō'tive	nă'tive	pěn'sive
ă-bū'sive	de-cī'sive	găn'i-tive	pēr-suă'sive
ăd-hē'sive	de-fēc'tive	in-clū'sive	pōș'i-tive
ăd'jec-tive	ē-vă'sive	in-vēc'tive	pro-duc'tive
ăt-tēn'tive	ex-clū'sive	lū'cră-tive	pro-grēs'sive
ăt-trăc'tive	ex'ple-tive	nēg'a-tive	rěl'a-tive
cō-hē'sive	ex-plō'sive	năr'ra-tive	re-pūl'sive
cōr-rō'sive	ex-tēn'sive	ob-trū'sive	sub-jūnc'tive
cū'ra-tive	fū'gī-tive	ōf-fēn'sive	suc-cēs'sive

* In a class of chemical words terminating in *INE*, the *I* is short.

† In names of minerals ending in *ITE*, the *I* is long.

Exercises for Writing.—The *edile* in ancient Rome superintended the public buildings. An *exile* from one's country. *Genile*, or pagan nations. A *pentile* is a tile to cover the slope of a roof. The *colipile* was used to show the elastic force of steam. A *docile* animal. A *ductile* metal. *Febrile* symptoms. *Futile* efforts. *Missile* weapons. A *subtile* ether. *Bissextile*, or leap year. *Mercantile* pursuits. A *volatile* essence. *Versatile* talents. *Almandine* is a kind of ruby. A *brigantine*, or small brig. *Columbine* and *celandine* are plants. *Calamine* is carbonate of zinc. That which pertains to hemp is termed *cannabine*. A *saturnine*, or melancholy temperament. A *serpentine* path. An *adamantine* substance. *Coralline* rocks. Of *elephantine* bulk. *Gelatine* is an animal substance. The *heroine* of a story. *Intestine* dissensions. *Iodine* is obtained from kelp. The *jessamine* is a fragrant flower. The *nectarine* resembles the peach. Of a *vulpine* nature.

Aconite is a poisonous herb. A *bedlamite*, or madman. A *Carmelite*, or mendicant friar. Try to *expedite* the business. A plant that grows on another is called a *parasite*. A *tripartite* treaty. *Composite* plants. An *exquisite* painting. A base *hypocrite*. Any compensation obtained from an office besides the salary is called a *perquisite*. A *respite* from labor. Virtue is *requisite* to happiness. An *active* life. *Festive* scenes. *Furtive* glances. A *missive*, or letter. The *olive* is the emblem of peace. Of a *pensive* disposition. *Abusive* language. *Adhesive* substances. A *cohesive* force. Nitric acid is *corrosive*. An *evasive* answer. Gunpowder is *explosive*. He was too much given to *invective*. A *persuasive* tone.

REMARK 4. The vowel *e* is silent in a final syllable after the combined consonants *bl*, *cl*, *dl*, *fl*, *gl*, *kl*, *pl*, *tl*, *zl*, *br*, *cr*, *gr*, *chr*, and *tr*.

Words terminating in ble.

ā'ble	feē'ble	quyb'ble	stūm'ble
ām'ble	fōi'ble	rāb'ble	tā'ble
bī'ble	gā'ble	rām'ble	thīm'ble
brām'ble	hōb'ble	sā'ble	trēb'le
būb'ble	jūm'ble	scrām'ble	trēm'ble
cā'ble	mār'ble	scrib'ble	troub'le
doūb'le	nō'ble	stā'ble	tūm'ble
fā'ble	pēb'ble	stūb'ble	wīm'ble

ăr'ă-ble	ēat'ă-ble	păr'ă-ble	sūt'ă-ble
oă'pă-ble	lăud'ă-ble	păy'ă-ble	sŷt'ă-ble
cŷl'pă-ble	lŷ'ă-ble	plŷ'ă-ble	tēach'ă-ble
cū'ră-ble	mū'tă-ble	pōrt'ă-ble	tēn'ă-ble
dū'ră-ble	păl'pă-ble	prōb'ă-ble	trăct'ă-ble
ăc-cōunt'ă-ble	dēs'pŷ-că-ble	mŷ'ēr-ă-ble	rēp'u-tă-ble
ăm'i-că-ble	ēn'vŷ-ă-ble	năv'i-gă-ble	rēv'ō-că-ble
ăp'pli-că-ble	ēq'ui-tă-ble	pŷt'i-ă-ble	vă'rŷ-ă-ble
cōm'fort-ă-ble	ēx'pli-că-ble	prăc'ti-că-ble	vēg'e-tă-ble
crēd'it-ă-ble	hōs'pŷ-tă-ble	rē-mărk'ă-ble	vēn'ēr-ă-ble
ău'dŷ-ble	făl'lŷ-ble	hōr'rŷ-ble	rŷ'ŷ-ble
erēd'ŷ-ble	fēa'ŷŷ-ble	lēg'ŷ-ble	sēn'sŷ-ble
crŷ'cŷ-ble	fŷēx'ŷ-ble	plău'ŷŷ-ble	tēr'rŷ-ble
ēd'ŷ-ble	f ŷŷŷ-ble	pōs'sŷ-ble	vŷ'ŷŷ-ble
ăc-cēs'sŷ-ble	dŷ-gēs'tŷ-ble	ŷm-prēs'sŷ-ble	rē-dū'cŷ-ble
ăd-mŷs'sŷ-ble	dŷ-cēr'nŷ-ble	ŷn-dēl'ŷ-ble	rē-frăn'gŷ-ble
cōm-păt'ŷ-ble	dŷ-vŷ'ŷ-ble	ŷn-sēn'sŷ-ble	rē-ŷŷt'ŷ-ble
cōn-dū'cŷ-ble	ēl'ŷ-ŷŷ-ble	ŷn-vŷn'cŷ-ble	rē-spōn'sŷ-ble
cōr'rŷ-ŷŷ-ble	ēx-hăust'ŷ-ble	ŷ-răs'cŷ-ble	rē-vēr'sŷ-ble
dē-strŷct'ŷ-ble	ēx-prēs'sŷ-ble	pēr-cēp'tŷ-ble	sus-cēp'tŷ-ble

Words terminating in cle.

cŷr'cle	cŷ'cle	trēa'cle	ŷn'cle
ăr'tŷ-ble	cū'tŷ-ble	ōb'stă-ble	spēc'tă-ble
ău'rŷ-ble	chrōn'ŷ-ble	ōr'ă-ble	tăb'ēr-nă-ble
căn'tŷ-ble	ŷ'cŷ-ble	păr'tŷ-ble	tū'bēr-ble
căr'bŷn-ble	măn'ă-ble	pŷn'nă-ble	vē'hŷ-clē
cōn-vēn'tŷ-ble	mŷr'ă-ble	rē-cēp'tă-ble	vēn'trŷ-ble

Exercises for Writing. — The horse will either *amble* or trot.
A bramble, or prickly shrub. Be not too ready to censure the *foibles*

of another. The *gable* of a house. A *jumble*, or confused mixture. An evasive *quibble*. An eager *scramble*. Restrain anger if you would avoid *trouble*. A *wimble* to bore with. *Arable* land. The receiver of stolen goods is as *culpable* as the thief. A *laudable* undertaking. The winds and the clouds are *mutable*. A *palpable* mistake. The sapling is *pliable*. A *teachable* disposition. A *tractable* temper. An *accountable* being. *Charitable* donations. A *creditable* achievement. An *equitable* settlement. *Hospitable* entertainment. A *navigable* river. The beggar is a *pitiable* object. Such conduct is not *reputable*. The decrees of a despot are *revocable* at pleasure. The temperature of the air is *variable*. A *venerable* man.

A *credible* witness. *Edible* roots. Men are *fallible*. A *feasible* project. Lead is easily *fusible*. *Legible* writing. A *plausible* story. *Risible* muscles. A *visible* object. The top of the mountain is not *accessible*. The evidence is not *admissible*. *Asbestos* is not *destructible* by fire. *Digestible* food. An *eligible* situation. *Indelible* ink. An *irascible* temper. The rays of light are *refrangible*. A *responsible* agent. The book is *susceptible* of improvement. The radius of a *circle*. A *cycle* of years. *Treacle* is another name for molasses. The definite *article*. An *auricle* of the heart. A *canticle*, or song. The *carbuncle* is a beautiful gem. A *conventicle*, a term formerly applied to a meeting of dissenters in England. The *cuticle*, or outer skin. A *manacle*, or fetter. The *pinnacle* of a temple. A *tabernacle*, or tent. The right *ventricle* of the heart.

REMARK 5. When the termination *cle* follows *s*, its initial letter *c* takes the sound of that consonant, as in the words *ar'būs-cle* (*ar'būs-si*), *cōr'pūs-cle* (*kōr'pūs-si*), *mūs-cle* (*mūs-si*).

Words terminating in dle.

ăd'dle	fīd'dle	lā'dle	săd'dle
bēa'dle	fōn'dle	măd'dle	spīn'dle
brī'dle	hăn'dle	mīd'dle	străd'dle
bŭn'dle	hŭd'dle	păd'dle	trăd'dle
căn'dle	hŭr'dle	păd'dle	trŭn'dle
cră'dle	ī'dle	pŭd'dle	wad'dle (<i>wăd'</i>)
đwīn'dle	kīn'dle	rīd'dle	whēē'dle

Words terminating in fle.

băf'fle	rī'fle	shŭf'fle	trī'fle
măf'fle	rŭf'fle	snăf'fle	trăf'fle
răf'fle	scŭf'fle	stī'fle	whīf'fle

Words terminating in gle.

bēa'gle	ēa'gle	hŷg'gle	smŭg'gle
bŏg'gle	gār'gle	jŏg'gle	străg'gle
bū'gle	ġŷg'gle	jŭg'gle	strŭg'gle
dīn'gle	gŭr'gle	shŷn'gle	wrŷg'gle

Words terminating in kle.

ăn'kle	crăc'kle	shăc'kle	sŭc'kle
bŭc'kle	fŷc'kle	sŷc'kle	tăc'kle
căc'kle	frēc'kle	spăr'kle	tŷc'kle
chŭc'kle	pŷc'kle	spēc'kle	trŷc'kle
cŏc'kle	prŷc'kle	sprŷn'kle	trŭc'kle

Words terminating in ple.

ăm'ple	crŭm'ple	rŭm'ple	stēē'ple
ăp'ple	grăp'ple	săm'ple	stŏp'ple
coup'ple	pŷm'ple	scrŭ'ple	tēm'ple
crŷp'ple	pŭr'ple	sŷm'ple	trăm'ple
dŷm'ple	rŷp'ple	stā'ple	trŷp'ple

dis-cī'ple ęx-ăm'ple prŷn'cŷ-ple quad'rŭ-ple (kwă)

Words terminating in tle.

băt'tle	ġen'tle	prăt'tle	stăr'tle
bēē'tle	kēt'tle	răt'tle	tŏt'tle
bŏt'tle	lŷt'tle	scŭt'tle	tī'tle
brīt'tle	măn'tle	sēt'tle	tŷt'tle
căt'tle	mŷr'tle	shŭt'tle	tŭr'tle
cŭt'tle	nēt'tle	spŷt'tle	whŷt'tle

Words terminating in zle

dǎz'zle

fřz'zle

gŭz'zle

nǎz'zle

drřz'zle

grřz'zle

mŭz'zle

pŭz'zle

Exercises for Writing. — A *muscle* of the arm. *Addle* brains. The *beadle* of a court. Any animal will *dwindle* if deprived of food. Parents *fondle* their children. A *hurdle*, or crate. Do not *meddle* in the business of others. Can you solve the *riddle*? The *treadle* of a lathe. The boys *trundle* the hoop. Ducks *waddle*. Rogues *swindle* the unwary. Misfortunes *baffle* his efforts. It is customary at military funerals to *muffle* the drums. A *raffle* is a kind of lottery. A *snaffle* is a bridle which crosses the nose. The *truffle* is a vegetable production used in cookery. The winds *whiffle* from every quarter. The *beagle* is a small hound. Do not *boggle* when any thing is to be done. A *gargle* for the throat. Hear the water *gurgle*. The miser will *higgle* in making a bargain. A *juggle*, or trick of legerdemain.

Eels wriggle in the water. Geese and hens *cackle*. The *cockle* is a small shell-fish. A *prickle*, or thorn. Chains to *shackle* the limbs. A *tackle*, or pulley. Do not *truckle*, or be servile for the sake of favors. *Ample* room. A poor *cripple*. Do not *crumple* the paper. A *ripple* on the lake. A *rumple*, or wrinkle. The *stopple* of a jug. Plato was a *disciple* of Socrates. A man of *principle*. The *battle* of Waterloo. The *cuttle*, or cuttle-fish, is a molluscous animal. A twig of *myrtle*. The *prattle* of children. A weaver's *shuttle*. Wise men do not *tattle*. The sun's rays *dazzle* the eyes. Do not *frizzle* your hair. *Muzzle* the dog.

Words terminating in bre, cre, gre, chre, tre, and vre.

REMARK 6. When a silent e follows r in a final syllable, this syllable is pronounced as if the r followed the e.

ā'cre (-křr)

lŭ'cre (-křr)

mř'tre (-třr)

ō'chre (-křr)

břs'tre (-třr)

lŭs'tre (-třr)

mř'tre (-třr)

sā'bre (-břr)

cěn'tre (-třr)

mē'tre (-třr)

ō'gre (-gřr)

scēp'tre (-třr)

fř'bre (-břr)

spēc'tre (-třr)

mās'sā-cre

sēp'ul-chre

sālt-pē'tre

thē'a-tre

mā-noet'vre

2. THE VOWEL *e* SILENT BEFORE *d*.

REMARK 7. The vowel *e* is generally silent before *d* in the final syllable of the imperfect tense and in the past participle of a verb, except when this syllable is preceded by *d* or *t*.*

chānged	prāised	sōlved	shāred
frāmed	plēased	spāred	stōred
bāf'fled	grāp'pled	rān'kled	trām'pled
crūm'bled	hān'dled	sēt'tled	trēm'bled
dāz'zled	kīn'dled	strūg'gled	trī'fled

3. THE VOWEL *e* SILENT BEFORE *l*.

REMARK 8. The vowel *e* before *l* in an unaccented final syllable generally has an indistinct short sound, but in the following words it is entirely suppressed.

drīv'el	mān'tel	shēk'el	snīv'el
grōv'el	ēu'el	shōv'el	swīv'el
kā'zel	rāv'el	shrīv'el	wēa'el

4. THE VOWEL *e* SILENT BEFORE *n*.

REMARK 9. The vowel *e* is silent in the termination *en* of many words.†

brā'zen	chō'zen	dōz'en	ē'ven
būr'den	crā'ven	drūnk'en	frō'zen
glād'den	hā'ven	leād'en	ō'pen
gōl'den	hēa'then	lēav'en	rī'pen
hāp'pen	hēav'en	lē's'sen	sād'den
hār'den	hīd'den	mād'den	sēv'en

* In the words *beloved*, *blessed*, *cursed*, *learned*, *picked*, and *winged*, the vowel *e* is suppressed when the words are used as verbs or participles, and it is sounded when they are used as adjectives; as, He was much *belov'd*; A *belov'd* son.

† The pupil must be careful to sound the *e* in the final syllable of the following words: *de'pen*, *chōk'ēn*, *kīch'ēn*, *lūt'ēn*, *snit'ēn*, *mīt'ēn*, *pūt'ēn*, *pūt'ēn*, *sīt'ēn*, *sīt'ēn*, *sīt'ēn*.

shā'ken	swēēt'en	wā'ken	wood'en (wad')
shört'en	tō'ken	wär'den	wō'ven
sträit'en	tröd'den	wī'den	wrīt'ten

5. THE VOWEL *e* SILENT BEFORE *s*.

REMARK 10. The vowel *e* is silent before *s* in the plural of nouns, and in the third person singular (present tense) of verbs, when it follows any consonant, except *c*, *g* soft, *s*, and *x*, or any digraph except *ch* (as in *cherch*) and *sh*.* See Section XI., Rule 14, p. 143.

āches	bāthes	chīdes	mātes	sāfes
bābes	cānes	dāles	nāmes	shāres
bākes	cāves	grāpes	rōbes	vōtes
ad-hēres'	de-clīnes'	fē'māles	pre-scribes'	
cas-cādes'	en-grāves'	in-wrēathes'	re-şūmes'	
com-plētes'	es-cāpes'	mis-tākes'	vōuch-sāfes'	

6. THE VOWEL *i* SILENT BEFORE *l* AND BEFORE *r*.

ē'vil	wēē'vil	bā'sin	coūş'in	rāi'sin
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7. THE VOWEL *o* SILENT BEFORE *r*.

bā'con	crīm'son	mūt'ton	rēa'son
bēa'con	dām'son	pār'don	rēck'on
bēck'on	dēa'con	pār'son	sēa'son
blā'zon	glūt'ton	pēr'son	trēa'son
būt'ton	lēs'son	pōr'son	wēap'on
cōt'ton	mā'son	prīs'on	

em-blā'zon	bēn'i'son	gār'ri'son
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8. THE DIPHTHONG *ue* SILENT AFTER *q* AND AFTER *g*.

an-tīque' (-tāk')	ob-līque' (-lāk')
gro-tēsque' (-tēsāk')	ū-nīque' (-nāk')

* A few words derived from the Greek or Latin, in which final *x* is sounded in the singular, as *apostrophe*, *epitome*, *recipe*, retain the sound of *x* in the plural.

brōgue	lēague	rōgue	vāgue
fūgue	plāgue	tōngue	vōgue
cōl'lēague	fā-tigue'	hā-rāngue'	in-trigue'
ēc'lōgue			prō-rōgue'
āp'ō-lōgue	dēc'ā-lōgue	dī'ā-lōgue	pēd'ā-gōgue
cāt'ā-lōgue	dēm'ā-gōgue	ēp'ī-lōgue	sŷn'ā-gōgue

Exercises for Writing. — An *acre* of land. *Bistre* is a brown pigment. *Lucre* is unworthy gain. The *metre* of a poem. A bishop's *mitre*. *Nitre*, or saltpetre. The *ogre* is an imaginary monster of the East. *Ochre* is oxide of iron mixed with earth. The *sceptre* of a king. A frightful *spectre*. A cruel *massacre*. A *sepulchre* for the dead. The scenery of a *theatre*. The wind has *changed*. The problem is *solved*. His efforts are *baffled*. The fire is *kindled*. Anger *rankled* in his breast. He *trifled* away his time. Infants *drivel*. The *ousel* is a water-fowl. The *shekel* was a Jewish coin. Age will *shrivel* the skin. A ring, or a link of a chain turning upon a staple, is called a *swivel*. A *brazen* face. A *craven*, or coward. A *haven*, or harbor. The joys of *heaven*. *Leaven* for bread. A *token* of friendship. The *warden* of a prison. He has *written* a book.

Latten is iron plate covered with tin. The *patten* was a kind of shoe. A *sloven* in dress. A bunch of *grapes*. A list of proper *names*. *Shares* in a bank. A majority of the *votes*. *Mistakes* in spelling. *Evil* passions. The *weevil* is injurious to grain. A *raisin* is a dried grape. A *beacon* to warn of danger. The color of *crimson*. The *damson* plum. A short *lesson*. Beg his *pardon*. Socrates was doomed to drink the *poison* of hemlock. The man died in *prison*. How do you *reckon* interest? A dangerous *weapon*. Devices to *emblazon* shields. A *garrison* of troops. The *brogue* of a foreigner. A *fugue* in music. The *tongue* of a bell. *Vague* dreams. What kind of a hat is most in *vogue*? A *colleague*, or associate. An *eclogue*, or pastoral poem. A long *harangue*. A vile *intrigue*. The king will *prorogue* parliament. An *apologue*, or fable. The *decatalogue*, or the ten commandments. A *demagogue* is the leader of a political faction. The *epilogue* of a play. A Jewish *synagogue*.

D. *Silent consonants.*

REMARK 1. When two consonants, representing the same sound, are combined at the end of a word, one of them must necessarily be silent. The consonants *c* and *k* are thus combined in some words, and in others *f*, *l*, and *s*, when final, are doubled.

Words ending in ck.

bäck	dück	neck	säck
bläck	föck	päck	späck
blöck	käck	quäck	sträck
bräck	löck	räck	täck
check	möck	säck	trick
ät-täck'	cäs'sock	hëm'löck	pēa'cöck
bän'nöck	häd'dock	hül'lock	pöl'lock
bär'räck	häm'mock	mät'tock	rän'säck
bül'lock	häs'sock	päd'dock	shäm'röck

Words ending in ff.

blüff	dräff	püff	whüff
büff	grüff	scöff	stäff
clüff	müff	sküff	stüff
cüff	öff	snüff	stüff
bäi'tüff	mäs'tüff	pläin'tüff	shēr'üff
cäi'tüff	mäd'rüff	pön'tüff	tär'üff

Words ending in ll.

bäll	fäll	hüll	shäll
büll	füll	müll	stüll
cüll	güll	nüll	täll
däll	güll	päll	töll
dwell	hüll	quüll	wäh
äll	küll	rüll	wüll

Words ending in ss.

bl ^ä ss	cr ^ö ss	h ^ü ss	m ^ö ss
br ^ä ss	dr ^ö ss	k ^ü ss	p ^ä ss
ch ^ä ss	gl ^ä ss	l ^ä ss	pr ^ä ss
cl ^ä ss	gr ^ä ss	m ^ä ss	t ^ö ss
ad-dr ^ä ss'	di-gr ^ä ss'	för'tr ^ä ss	pr ⁱⁿ 'c ^ä ss
as-s ^ä ss'	dis-c ^ü ss'	gläd'n ^ä ss	pröç'ëss
bläme'l ^ä ss	dis-m ^ü ss'	göd'd ^ä ss	pro-f ^ä ss'
cär'c ^ä ss	dis-tr ^ä ss'	här'ä ^ä ss	pröw'ëss
ca-r ^ä ss'	düch'ëss	här'n ^ä ss	suc-c ^ä ss'
cöm'p ^ä ss	ē'gr ^ä ss	in'gr ^ä ss	sup-pr ^ä ss'
cön-f ^ä ss'	em-b ^ö ss'	m ^ö -r ^ä ss'	tr ^ä s'p ^ä ss
cüt'l ^ä ss	ëm'pr ^ä ss	mät'tr ^ä ss	wind'l ^ä ss
c ^y 'pr ^ä ss	ex-c ^ä ss'	poç-s ^ä ss'	wit'n ^ä ss

Exercises for Writing.—The *back* of the grate is lined with *brick*. A *pack* of hounds. A frame for hay is called a *rack*. A *tack*, or small nail. A *bannock* is a cake made of barley meal. A *barrack* for soldiers. The garment worn by priests under the surplice is called a *cassock*. A sailor's *hammock*. A mat to kneel upon is called a *hassock*. A *mattock*, or pickaxe. A *paddock*, or small enclosure. The *pollock* is a salt-water fish. The *shamrock*, or three-leaved grass, is the emblem of Ireland. A high *bluff*. A *cliff* is a steep rock. *Druff*, or refuse. *Gruff* manners. *Snuff* is pulverized tobacco. A *whiff* of wind. A *bailiff* in England is appointed by a *sheriff*. A *caitiff*, or knave. The *midriff*, or diaphragm. The *plaintiff* in a lawsuit. A *tariff* of duties.

A man of pleasing *address*. Parents *covess* their children. The mariner's *compass*. The *eypress* is the emblem of mourning. Do not *digress* from the main points when you *discuss* a subject. To *emboss* is to ornament with raised work. A strong *fortress*. A *morass*, or bog. A *mattress* to sleep on. The *proress* of a hero. A ship's *windlass*.

REMARK 2. When two consonants, which do not easily coalesce in sound, are combined, one is usually suppressed in pronunciation.

B silent in the combinations *bd, bt, and mb.*

bdëll'ium	sũb'tle (sũ'tl)	dũmb	nũmb
dëbt	climb	jãmb	plũmb
dõũbt	cõmb	lãmb	tõmb
rë-dõũbt'	crũmb	lĩmb	thũmb

REMARK 3. The letter *b* must be sounded in the words *rhomb* (rũmb) and *succũmb*'.

C silent in the combinations *ct, cz, and sc.*

ĩn-dĩct'	scēne	scĩ-ãt'ic	scĩm'i-tar
vĩct'uals (vĩ'tũz)	scēn'er-y	scĩ-ãt'i-ca	scĩ'q-list
czãr	scēnt	scĩ'ence	scĩs'sel
ãb'scēss	scēp'tre	scĩ-en-tĩf'ic	scĩs'sorș
ãc-qui-ēsce'	cõ-a-lēsce'	děl-i-quēsce'	řf-řer-vēsce'
	řf-flõ-rēsce'	phõs-phõ-rēsce'	

D silent in the combinations *nd, dn, and dt.*

hãnd'some	Wednes'day (wēnz'day)
hãnd'këř-chief (hãng'këř-chĩf)	stãdt'hõld-er

X

G silent in the combinations *gn and gm.*

deign (dãn)	gnãsh	gneĩss	reign (rãn)
feign (fãn)	gnãt	gnõme	sĩgn
gnãrl	gnãw	gnũ	phlëgm
ar-rãign'	cãm-pãign'	fõr'eign (fõr'in)	op-pũgn'
as-sĩgn'	cõn-dĩgn'	gnõmõn	re-sĩgn'
ãs-sĩgn-ēē'	cõn-sĩgn'	ĩm-pũgn'	dĩ'a-phrãgm
bë-nĩgn'	ẽn'sĩgn	mã-lĩgn'	pãr'a-dĩgm

H silent in the combinations *gh, ph, rh, and th.*

ã-ghãst'	bũrgh'er	ghër'kĩn	ghõst'ly
ãst'mã	ghãst'ly	ghõst	hẽm'õr-rhãgõ

X

ĩstħ'mus	rhetum	rħĩ-nđc'q-rđs	rħyme
năph'tħ	rħet'q-ric	rħomb	rħt'bărb
rħăp'sq-dy	rħet'mă-tĩm	rħđm'bus	tħyme

K silent in the combination kn.

knăck	knēēl	knĩt	knđp
knăve	knēll	knđb	knđt
knēad	knĩfe	knđek	knđđt
knēē	knĩght	knđll	knđw
knăp'săck	knđwl'edġe	knűē'kle	knűr'ly

L silent in the combinations ld, lf, lk, lm, ls, and lv.

coũld (kăd)	bă/k	tă/k	pă/m
shoũld (shăd)	că/k	wă/k	quă/m
woũld (wăd)	chă/k	ă/mş	hă/lve
călf	fđ/k	bă/m	să/lve
hă/f	stă/k	că/m	

să/m'qn hă/l'ser

M silent in the combination mn.

mne-mđn'ics

N silent in the combinations ln and mn.

ău'tumn	con-děmn' *	hymn	lĩmn †
cđl'umn	con-těmn' *	kĩln	sđl'emn

P silent in the combinations pn, ps, mp, and pt.

pneũ-măť'ics (na-)	pneũ-mđ'ni-ş
pneũ-mă-tđl'q-ġy	pneũ-mđn'ics

* The *N* remains silent on adding *ING* to form the present participles of these words, *CON-DEMN'ING*, *CON-TĚMN'ING*, though it is sounded with the affix *ER* in the derivations *CON-DEMN'ER*, *CON-TĚMN'ER*.

† The derivatives of this word are pronounced *LIM'NER* and *LIM'NING*.

<i>psălm</i>	<i>psăl'ter</i>	<i>psăl'ter-y</i>	<i>pshâw</i>
<i>psăl'mo-dy</i>			<i>psy-ghôl'c-ty</i>
<i>as-sûmp'tiôn</i>	<i>ex-empt'</i>	<i>prompt</i>	<i>symp'tom</i>
<i>at-têmp't'</i>	<i>ex-emp'tiôn</i>	<i>ptâr'mi-gân</i>	<i>sûmp'tu-ous</i>
<i>con-têmp't'</i>	<i>im-prômp'tu</i>	<i>re-cêipt'</i>	<i>sûmp'tu-ary</i>
<i>con-têmp't'i-ble</i>	<i>për'emp-to-ry</i>	<i>re-dâmp'tiôn</i>	<i>têmp't</i>
<i>con-sûmp'tiôn</i>	<i>pre-sûmp'tiôn</i>	<i>re-sûmp'tiôn</i>	<i>têmp't'er</i>
<i>êmp'ty</i>			<i>têmp-tâ'tiôn</i>

S silent in some words from the French.

<i>aîsle</i>	<i>isle</i>	<i>isl'and</i>
<i>ăp'ro-pôs</i>	<i>de-mēsne'</i>	<i>vis'côânt</i>

T silent in the combinations rt, ft, and st.

<i>mört'gâge</i>	<i>e-pls'tle</i>	<i>rûs'tle</i>	<i>chris't'en</i>
<i>ôft'en</i> (<i>of'ten</i>)	<i>grîs'tle</i>	<i>this'tle</i>	<i>Christ'mas</i>
<i>sôft'en</i>	<i>hûs'tle</i>	<i>thros'tle</i>	<i>fâst'en</i>
<i>a-pôs'tle</i>	<i>jôs'tle</i>	<i>três'tle</i>	<i>glîs'ten</i>
<i>bris'tle</i>	<i>mîs'tle-tôe</i>	<i>whîs'tle</i>	<i>hâs'ten</i>
<i>bûs'tle</i>	<i>nês'tle</i>	<i>châst'en</i>	<i>lis'ten</i>
<i>câs'tle</i>	<i>pês'tle</i>	<i>chêst'nut</i>	<i>môis'ten</i>

W silent in the combinations sw, wh, and wr.

<i>ân'swer</i>	<i>wrân'gle</i>	<i>wrêst</i>	<i>wrît</i>
<i>swôrd</i>	<i>wrăp</i>	<i>wrês'tle</i>	<i>write</i>
<i>whô</i>	<i>wrăth</i>	<i>wrêch</i>	<i>writhe</i>
<i>whôle</i>	<i>wrêak</i>	<i>wrêch'ed</i>	<i>wrông</i>
<i>whôle'some</i>	<i>wrêath</i>	<i>wrîg'gle</i>	<i>wrôth</i> (<i>rawth</i>)
<i>whôm</i>	<i>wrêck</i>	<i>wrîng</i>	<i>wry</i>
<i>whôôp</i>	<i>wrên</i>	<i>wrîn'kle</i>	<i>a-wry'</i>
<i>whôșe</i>	<i>wrêch</i>	<i>wrîst</i>	<i>wrûng</i>

REMARK 4. In some words, both of two combined consonants are silent. With respect to *gh*, when not initial, neither letter is ever sounded except

in the word *burgh* and its derivatives. The other combinations which are sometimes silent, are *ch*, *rh*, and *ph*.

Both letters silent in the combination gh.

blight	fought (awt)	naught	sought (awt)
bought (hawt)	fraught	neigh (nā)	straight
bright	freight (fāi)	night	taught
brought (awt)	fright	plight	though (as)
dough (as)	height	plough	thought (awt)
dröught	high	right	tight
eight (ai)	knicht	sigh	weigh (wā)
fight	light	sight	weight (wāt)
flight	micht	slight	wrought (awt)

bör'ough (awt) de-light' für'löugh (-is) neigh'bor (nā)
 dāugh'ter döügh'ty in-veigh' (-vā) slāugh'ter

Both letters silent in the combinations ch, rh, and ph.

drächm	yacht (yā)	mýrrh	phthī'sic (awt)
schýsm	cā-tärrh'	phthī'sis	

REMARK 5. The letter *h* at the beginning of a word is generally sounded. In a few cases it is silent.

Initial h silent in the following words and their derivatives.

hêir hön'est hön'qr höûr

Exercises for Writing. — *Bdellium* is an aromatic gum. A state of *doubt*. A *subtle* rogue. The *jam*d of a fireplace. The line hangs *plumb*. To *indict* is to charge with an infraction of law. Wholesome *vituals*. Beautiful *scenery*. *Sciatica* is a rheumatic affection of the hip. A *sciolist*, or smatterer. The clippings of metals are called *scissel*. A pair of *scissors*. He will *acquiesce* in the decision. Some substances *deliquesce*, and others *effloresce*, on exposure to the air. The chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland was called the *stadtholder*. The proud man will not

deign to notice his inferiors. Dogs *gnarl*. The term *gnome* is applied to an imaginary being or spirit. The *gus* resembles the horse. To *arraign* is to bring before a tribunal. A military *campaign*. *Condign*, or merited punishment. *Foreign* nations. The *gnomon* of a dial. Do not *impugn* the motives of another. At the sight they stood *aghast*. He is troubled with *asthma*. A *gherkin* is a small pickled cucumber. The *isthmus* of Suez. *Naphtha* is an inflammable fluid. *Rheumatism* is a painful disorder. A *rhomb*, or *rhombus*, is a quadrilateral figure with two equal obtuse, and two equal acute, angles. *Rhubarb* is used as a medicine. Swift says that "he had a *knack* at rhyme." An arrant *knave*. *Knead* the bread. A funeral *knell*. A *knoll*, or little hill. The *knout* is a kind of whip used in Russia to punish criminals. A soldier's *knapsack*. A *knowledge* of algebra.

He *could* do it, if he *would*. A fatted *calf*. Unforeseen events *balk* his efforts. The *stalk* of a plant. *Chalk* is a carbonate of lime. The *palm* of the hand. *Salve* for a wound. The *salmon* is a delicious fish. The *halser* of a ship. The art of improving the memory is called *mnemonics*. The *column* of a portico. Be careful not to *condemn* what you do not understand. To *limn* is to paint, especially in water colors. The science of *pneumatics*. *Pneumonia*, or inflammation of the lungs. A *psalm* of David. The book of Psalms is called the *Psalter*. The study of *psychology*. An unsuccessful *attempt*. A *peremptory* command. The *ptarmigan*, or white grouse. When you pay money, take a *receipt*. A favorable *symptom*. The *aisle* of a church. The *island* of St. Helena. A *mortgage* on an estate. A feudal *castle*. A sprig of *mistletoe*. *Christen* a child. *Listen* to the music. A soft *answer* turneth away *wrath*. The Indian war *whoop*. The angry man wishes to *wreak* vengeance. A *wretched* condition. The bones of the *wrist*. What have you *bought*? The crops were spoiled by a *drought*. The *freight* of a ship. The *flight* of an eagle. A brilliant *light*. The *neigh* of a horse. They *plight* their mutual honor. The sense of *sight*. A self-taught man. *Weigh* the evidence. A heavy *weight*. An English *borough*. A feeling of *delight*. A *doughty* knight. The officer is absent on a *furlough*. My nearest *neighbor*. A *drachm* is the eighth of an ounce. A *schism* in the church. A beautiful *yacht*. A bad *catarrh*. *Phthisis* and *phthisic* are terms used to denote consumption. An *heir* to an estate. An *honest* man. The *honor* of a good name. How many minutes in an *hour*?

VII. Words containing syllables, or parts of syllables, pronounced alike, or nearly alike, but spelled differently.

1. Words in which the penultimate syllable may be mistaken for another of a similar sound.

a-ble, i-ble.

ǎf'fǎ-ble	ǵe-şîr'ǎ-ble	pěr'ish-ǎ-ble
ǎ-grēē'ǎ-ble	ēs'tî-mǎ-ble	prēf'er-ǎ-ble
ǎ-mî-ǎ-ble	för'mî-dǎ-ble	rēa'şon-ǎ-ble
ǎ-văil'ǎ-ble	lăugh'ǎ-ble (ar')	re-cēiv'ǎ-ble
ǎ-völd'ǎ-ble	măn'ǎge-ǎ-ble	re-spēct'ǎ-ble
blām'ǎ-ble	păl'ǎ-tǎ-ble	töl'er-ǎ-ble
chānge'ǎ-ble	pēace'ǎ-ble	vül'ner-ǎ-ble
côm-būs'tî-ble	ex-tēn'sî-ble	ÿn-vîş'î-ble
côn-tēmt'î-ble	ÿm-pôs'sî-ble	măn'dî-ble
côn-vért'î-ble	ÿn-făl'î-ble	rēp-re-hēn'sî-ble
cōr-rūpt'î-ble	ÿn-flēx'î-ble	re-vērs'î-ble
de-fēn'sî-ble	ÿn-fū'şî-ble	vēnd'î-ble

a-ment, e-ment, i-ment.

ǎr'mǎ-mēnt	lîg'ǎ-mēnt	tēm'per-ǎ-mēnt
fîl'ǎ-mēnt	ör'nǎ-mēnt	tēs'tǎ-mēnt
dēc're-mēnt	ÿm'ple-mēnt	sûp'ple-mēnt
ēl'e-mēnt	ÿn'cre-mēnt	tēn'e-mēnt
ǎc-côm'pǎ-nî-mēnt	hǎ-bîl'î-mēnt	pēd'î-mēnt
ǎl'î-mēnt	ÿm-pēd'î-mēnt	rēg'î-mēnt
côn'dî-mēnt	lîn'î-mēnt	rû'dî-mēnt
dēt'ri-mēnt	mēr'ri-mēnt	sēd'î-mēnt
ex-pēr'î-mēnt	nû'tri-mēnt	sēn'tî-mēnt

a-ry, e-ry.

ăc't' u-a-ry	hôn' o-ra-ry (om)	rô'ta-ry
ăd' ver-sa-ry	im-ăg' i-na-ry	săl'a-ry
ăr' bi-tră-ry	Jăn' u-a-ry	săl' u-ta-ry
bôun' d-a-ry	lît' er-a-ry	sēc' on-d-a-ry
côm' men-ta-ry	lū' mī-na-ry	sēc' re-ta-ry
cūs' tom-a-ry	mēr' ce-na-ry	sēd' en-ta-ry
dīg' nī-ta-ry	mīl' i-ta-ry	sēm' i-na-ry
ēl' e-mēnt' a-ry	mīs' sion-a-ry	sōl' i-ta-ry
ēs't' u-a-ry	ör' di-na-ry	stăt' u-a-ry
Fēb' ru-a-ry	prī' ma-ry	trīb' u-ta-ry
glôs'sa-ry	rō'sa-ry	vī' sion-a-ry
he-rēd' i-ta-ry	rō'se' ma-ry	vōl' un-ta-ry

brā' ver-y	drōll' er-y	mīs' er-y	nūn' ner-y
brī' ber-y	gāl' ler-y	mīl' li-ner-y	prū' der-y
būth' er-y	grāp' er-y	mōck' er-y	quăck' er-y
drā' per-y	gūn' ner-y	mūs' ter-y	slīp' per-y

e and i before a syllable ending in ate.

cěl' e-brāte	đēp' re-cāte	īm' pre-cāte	tōl' er-āte
cōn' gre-gāte	đēs' e-crāte	lăç' er-āte	věg' e-tāte
cōn' se-crāte	ēx' e-crāte	pēn' e-trāte	vēn' er-āte
ăb' di-cāte	e-răd' i-cāte	īm' pli-cāte	năv' i-gāte
ăn' i-māte	ēs' ti-māte	īn' di-cāte	nōm' i-nāte
ăr' bi-trāte	ēx' pi-āte	īn' sti-gāte	ōb' li-gāte
căn' di-dāte	ēx' tri-cāte	īr' ri-gāte	ōb' vi-āte
căp' ti-vāte	făb' ri-cāte	īr' ri-tāte	păl' li-āte
cōg' i-tāte	făs' ci-nāte	līt' i-gāte	păl' pi-tāte
cūl' mī-nāte	fū' mī-gāte	mēd' i-āte	răd' i-āte
cūl' ti-vāte	grăv' i-tāte	mēd' i-tāte	rū' mī-nāte
dēd' i-cāte	hēs' i-tāte	mīt' i-gāte	rūs' ti-cāte
ēm' i-grāte	īm' i-tāte	mū' ti-lāte	săl' i-vāte

sŭp'pli-cāte	tēr'mi-nāte	vĕn'ti-lāte	vĭn'di-cāte
dĕl'i-cāte	ĭn'tri-cāte	ō'pi-ate	prōx'i-māte
ĭm-mē'di-ate	li-cĕn'ti-ate	prĕd'i-cāte	trĭp'li-cāte
ĭn'ti-māte	ōb'sti-nāte	prōf'li-gate	ŭl'ti-māte

Exercises for Writing. — An *affable* person. An *amiable* disposition. *Blamable* conduct. *Changeable* weather. A *laughable* mistake. The horse is a *manageable* animal. A *peaceable* citizen. Notes *receivable*. Achilles was said to be *vulnerable* only in the heel. *Combustible* materials. Such conduct is not *defensible*. An *infallible* remedy. An *infusible* metal. The *mandible*, or jaw. The decision is not *reversible*. A naval *armament*. A *ligament*, or elastic membrane. A witnessed will is called a *testament*. Oxygen is an *element* of common air. A tool, or *implement*. A *tenement*, or habitation. An *accompaniment* in music. A successful *experiment*. *Liniment* for a wound. A *regiment* of soldiers. A sublime *sentiment*.

The manager of a life-insurance company is called, in the United States, an *actuary*. An *arbitrary* monarch. A *dignitary* of the church. *Elementary* instruction. The months of *January* and *February*. A *military* force. The herb *rosemary*. A *secondary* consideration. The *secretary* of a society. *Sedentary* habits. A *seminary*, or school. An exhibition of *statuary*. A *visionary* scheme. *Voluntary* motions. The *bravery* of a hero. A hall ornamented with *drapery*. A *gallery* for paintings. The produce of a *grapery*. A shop for *millinery*. A great *mystery*. A *slippery* path. Hope will *animate* the mind. An exchange is a place where merchants *congregate*. A delicate flower. A *delegate* to a convention. Do not *desecrate* the Sabbath. A substance so hard that nothing can *penetrate* it. A king may *abdicate* the throne. A *candidate* for an office. *Estimate* the value. *Fumigate* the apartment. Why do you *hesitate*? In some countries, it is necessary to *irrigate* land artificially. An *opiate* to *mitigate* pain. An *obstinate* disposition. A physician makes use of mercury to *salivate* a patient. Provide some means to *ventilate* the house. An *intimate* acquaintance. An *intricate* subject. A *licentiate* in theology or law. The *predicate* of a sentence is that which is asserted of the subject. *Proximate*, or next; *ultimate*, or last.

e-um, i-um.

cas-tō're-um	pe-trō'le-um	sūc-ce-dā'ne-um
ex-ōr'di-um	prē'mi-um	ē-qui-lib'ri-um
crā'ni-um	de-lir'i-um	oom-pen'di-um
ō'pi-um	em-pō'ri-um	tra-pe'zi-um

e-an, i-an.

hȳ-per-bō're-an	mēd-i-ter-rā'ne-an	sūb-ter-rā'ne-an
ā-grā'ri-an	co-mē'di-an	lī-brā'ri-an
bār-bā'ri-an	gram-mā'ri-an	trā-gē'di-an
col-lē'gi-an	his-tō'ri-an	vā-lē'ri-an

e-ous, i-ous.

ex-tēm-po-rā'ne-oūs	mīs-cel-lā'ne-oūs	spon-tā'ne-oūs
ex-trā'ne-oūs	sī-mul-tā'ne-oūs	ter-rā'que-oūs
āo-ri-mō'ni-oūs	cēr-e-mō'ni-oūs	il-lūs'tri-oūs
ca-lūm'ni-oūs	hār-mō'ni-oūs	pār-si-mō'ni-oūs

i-cal, a-cal, o-cal.

āo-ā-dēm'i-cal	ān-ā-tōm'i-cal	mē-thōd'i-cal
āl-le-gōr'i-cal	bō-tān'i-cal	pē-ri-ōd'i-cal
ān-ā-lýt'i-cal	dra-māt'i-cal	mē-čan'hān'i-cal

REMARK 1. With respect to the large class of adjectives ending in *cal*, the unaccented vowel which immediately precedes this termination is *i*, except in the following six words, and a few others of rare occurrence.

ām-mo-nĩ'ā-cal	ē-quĩv'ō-cal	re-cĩp'ro-cal
dēm-o-nĩ'ā-cal	he-lĩ'ā-cal	zō-dĩ'ā-cal

e-tude, i-tude.

dēs'ue-tūde (-we-)	mān'sue-tūde (-swē-)	quĩ'ē-tūde
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äl'ti-tüde	för'ti-tüde	mäg'ni-tüde
äp'ti-tüde	grät'ti-tüde	mül'ti-tüde
ät'ti-tüde	läs'si-tüde	plén'i-tüde
be-ät'ti-tüde	lät'ti-tüde	söl'i-tüde
de-crép'i-tüde	lön'gi-tüde	tür'pi-tüde

REMARK². Of the numerous class of nouns that end in *ty*, the unaccented vowel which immediately precedes this termination is *i*, unless the antepenult ends with *i* or *y*, in which case *ty* is immediately preceded by *e*.

e-ty, i-ty.

anx-i'e-ty (ang-zi')	möi'e-ty	pi'e-ty	so-brí'e-ty
e-brí'e-ty	ní'ce-ty	pro-prí'e-ty	so-ci'e-ty
gāy'e-ty	nō-to-rí'e-ty	sa-tí'e-ty	va-rí'e-ty
ab-sür'di-ty	dex-tér'i-ty	hu-mán'i-ty	sím-i-lär'i-ty
com-möd'i-ty	e-tér'ni-ty	lib-er-äl'i-ty	sub-lím'i-ty
créd-i-bíl'i-ty	for-mäl'i-ty	pröb-a-híl'i-ty	tí-míd'i-ty
cū-rí-ös'i-ty	hös-pi-täl'i-ty	ra-píd'i-ty	va-lid'i-ty

c-ity, s-ity.

a-tröç'i-ty	ē-las-tiç'i-ty	rēc-i-pröç'i-ty
âu-däç'i-ty	fē-röç'i-ty	sa-gäç'i-ty
ca-päç'i-ty	lo-quäç'i-ty	tē-näç'i-ty
du-pliç'i-ty	ra-päç'i-ty	ve-räç'i-ty
än-i-mös'i-ty	im-mén'si-ty	po-rös'i-ty
cū-rí-ös'i-ty	in-tén'si-ty	pro-pén'si-ty
dí-ver'si-ty	ne-cēs'si-ty	scrū-pu-lös'i-ty
gēn-er-ös'i-ty	per-vēr'si-ty	ū-ni-vēr'si-ty

Exercises for Writing. — *Castoreum* is obtained from the beaver. *Petroleum* is liquid bitumen. A *succedaneum*, or substitute. The *exordium* of a discourse. *Delirium* is a disorder of the mind. A *compendium*, or abridgment. The *hyperborean* regions. A *subterranean* passage. The manners of a *barbarian*. A good *comedian*.

100 SYLLABLES LIABLE TO BE CONFOUNDED.

Valerian is a plant used in medicine. An *extemporaneous* speech. A *miscellaneous* collection. An *acrimonious* temper. *Harmonious* sounds. A *parsimonious* disposition. *Academical* education. *Botanical* specimens. *Periodical* publications. *Ammoniacal* vapor. An *equivocal* expression. The *zodiacal* light. Customs fallen into *desuetude*. A state of *quietude*. The *altitude* of a star. The *decrepitude* of age. Overcome with *lassitude*. The hermit lives in *solitude*. A great *absurdity*. A dear *commodity*. The virtue of *hospitality*. He was distinguished for his *liberality*. The *sublimity* of mountain scenery. The *validity* of a claim. He suffered from *anxiety*. *Ebriety* is synonymous with drunkenness. *Gayety* of disposition. The *moiety*, or half, of an estate. Desire a good reputation rather than *notoriety*. He was remarkable for his *sobriety*. A *variety* of objects. The *atrocious* of a crime. *Duplicity*, or deceit. The *elasticity* of the air. Treaties aim at *reciprocity*. A man of *veracity*. Do not harbor *animosity*. *Generosity* of disposition. The *immensity* of the universe. By force of *necessity*. An evil *propensity*. A celebrated *university*.

2. Words in which a prefix or an initial syllable may be mistaken for another of a similar sound.

ante, anti.

ăn-te-cē'dent ăn'te-dāte ăn-te-pe-nũlt' ăn'te-rôôm
 ăn-ti-chrĩst'ian ăn'ti-dōte ăn-ti-sēp'tic ăn'ti-tỹpe

de, di, dis.

de-cēase'	de-lũde'	de-spĩte'	de-spõnd'
de-cĩde'	de-spĩse'	de-spõll'	de-strõy'
de-bĩl'i-ty	de-fõr mĩ-ty	de-mõl'ish	de-scrip'tion
de-clĩpher	de-lĩn'ē-āte	de-prāv'i-ty	de-tēr'mĩne
dĩ-gēst'ĩ-ble	dĩ-mēn'sion	dĩ-rēc'to-ry	dĩ-vĩn'i-ty
dĩ-grēss'	dĩ-mĩn'ish	dĩ-vĩde'	dĩ-võrce'
dĩ-lũte'	dĩ-plõmā-cy	dĩ-vĩne'	dĩ-vũlge'
dĩs-crē'tion	dĩs-pũte'	dĩs-tĩn'guish	
dĩs-põse'	dĩs-tēnd'	dĩs-tõrt'	

e, i, il, im, in.

e-dūce'	e-lās'tic	e-lū'ci-dāte	e-mēt'ic
e-grē'gious	e-lēc'tric	e-mēr'gen-cy	e-mōl'u-mēt
il-lū'mine	im-āg'ine	im-mēr'sion	in-ōc'u-lāte
il-lūs'trate	im-mēn'si-ty	im-mū'ni-ty	i-tāl'i-cize

fer, fir, fur.

fēr-men-tā'tion	fēr'ven-cy	fūr'ni-tūre
fēr-tīl'i-ty	fīr'ma-mēt	fūr'ther-mōre
fēr'til-ize	fīr'man	fūr'tive

mer, mur.

mēr'ce-na-ry	mer-cū'ri-al	mēr'māid	mūr'ky
mēr'chan-dīse	mēr'ci-fūl	mūr'der-ous	mūr'mur-ing

per, pur.

pēr'co-lāte	pēr'qui-sīte	per-suā'sion
pēr'jure	pēr-se-vēre'	pēr'ti-nēnt
pēr'me-āte	per-sist'	per-vērt'
pēr'pe-trāte	per-spēc'tive	pēr'vi-ous
pūr'blind	pūr'lin	pūr'pose
pūr'chase	pur-lōin'	pur-sū'ant
pūr'ga-to-ry	pūr'pōrt	pūr'sui-vānt (-swē-)

ter, tur.

tēr'ma-gānt	tēr'mi-nāte	tēr'ti-a-ry (-shē-)
tūr'ban	tūr'me-rīc	tūr'gid
tūr'bu-lēnt	tūr'bōt	tūr'nip

Exercises for Writing. — An *antecedent* is that which goes before. The accent of *antitype* is on the antepenult. *Antichristian* doctrines. An *antidote* to poison. That is *antiseptic* which counter-

acts putrefaction. The *decease*, or death, of a person. Fools *despise* wisdom. It is better to hope than to *despond*. A state of *debility*, or weakness. It requires great skill to *delineate* objects accurately. Such conduct shows the man's *depravity*. A point difficult to *determine*. Do not *digress* from the main subject. *Dilute*, or weaken spirituous liquor. An angry *dispute*. Severe pain will *distort* the features. Do not *divulge* what is imparted to you in confidence. A *digestible* substance. He was skilled in *diplomacy*. *Discretion* is necessary. The study of *divinity*. An *egregious* blunder. An *elastic* substance. Be prepared for an *emergency*. The *emolument* of an office. Milton says, "What in me is dark, *illumine*." The *immensity* of the universe. An *immunity*, or privilege. *Italicize* the emphatic words. The *fertility* of the soil. The stars in the *firmament*. A license from the sultan of Turkey is called a *firman*. Costly *furniture*. A *mercenary* is one who serves for hire. *Mercurial* medicine. A *murderous* intent. A *murky* atmosphere. The liquor is made to *percolate* through coarse sand. How depraved one must be to *perpetrate* so great a crime! A *perquisite* of an office. A *pertinent* remark. Cloth is *pervious* to water. One who is near-sighted is said to be *purblind*. A *putrulin* is an inside brace to a rafter. What was the *purport* of his remarks? A *termagant*, or scolding woman. The *tertiary* strata of rocks. A *turban* for the head. *Turmeric* is the root of an East-Indian plant, and yields a yellow dye. The *turbot* is a delicate flat fish. A *turgid* style.

3. Words in which the final syllable may be mistaken for another of a similar sound.

ance, ence.

ac-cěpt'ance	for-bear'ance	re-mīt'tance
ad-mīt'tance	ig'no-rance	re-sis'tance
at-těnd'ance	ör'di-nance	sūs'te-nance
con-cörd'ance	pět'u-lance	těm'per-ance
cöün'te-nance	re-lüc'tance	üt'ter-ance
cir-cüm'fer-ence	cör-re-spönd'ence	dif'fer-ence
con-cūr'fence	děf'er-ence	dif'fi-dence
cön'fer-ence	de-pěnd'ence	ex-ist'ence

im-pru'dence
in-ad-ver'tence

in-de-pen'dence
oc-cur'ence

rev'er-ence
sub-sist'ence

ant, ent.

ab-un'dant
as-cend'ant
at-tend'ant

con'so-nant
de-fend'ant
dis-cord'ant

re-dun'dant
re-luc'tant
tri-um'phant

ap-par'ent
com-pō'nent
con-cur'rent

cor-re-spond'ent
ex-pō'nent
in-clēm'ent

op-pō'nent
re-splēn'dent
sū-per-in-tend'ent

ar, er, or, re.

ăn'gư-lạ
ăn'nu-lạ
cư'cư-lạ
fạ-mil'iạ
glồb'ư-lạ
in'su-lạ

jốc'ư-lạ
lin'ê-ạ
mũs'cư-lạ
ốc'ư-lạ
pốp'ư-lạ
rêg'ư-lạ

tăb'ư-lạ
tũ'tê-lạ
vin'ê-gạ
sêc'ư-lạ
sĩm'i-lạ
sĩn'gư-lạ

com-mānd'êr
cỹl'in-dêr
dis-ôr'dêr

in-trũd'êr
of-fēnd'êr
pre-tēnd'êr

re-mēm'ber
re-māin'dêr
sur-rēn'dêr

ag-grēs'sor
chăn'cêl-lor
cre-ā'tor
êd'i'tor
êm'pê-ror
gôv'ern-ôr

mē'te-ôr
môd-êr-ā'tor
môn'i'tor
ôp'êr-ā-tor
ôr'ā-tor
pôp'êss'ôr

pro-fêss'ôr
sên'ā-tor
spec-tā'tor
suc-cēs'sor
sur-vey'ôr (-vā)
trāns-lā'tor

ac-côu'tre
âm-phĩ-thê'ā-tre

con-cên'tre
fĩ'bre

lũs'tre
mē'tre

Exercises for Writing. — Can you gain *admittance*? A pleasant *countenance*. An *ordinance*, or law. A *remittance* of money. Observe *temperance* in all things. The *circumference* of a circle. A merchant's *correspondence*. A state of *dependence*. Such conduct shows great *imprudence*. A rare *occurrence*. The means of *subsistence*. An *abundant* supply. She went without an *attendant*. *Discordant* sounds. The *apparent* motion of the sun. *Inclement* weather. The *superintendent* of a manufactory. An *angular* outline. Of a *globular* shape. *Jocular* remarks. *Ocular* evidence. One is *similar* to the other. The *tutelar* deities of the Romans. Sharp *vinegar*. The *commander* of a military company. A *pretender* to science. The troops were obliged to *surrender*. Who was the *aggressor*? The *editor* of a newspaper. The *emperor* of Russia. Conscience is a faithful *monitor*. An eloquent *orator*. A *professor* in a college. Who is to be his *successor*? A *surveyor* of land. The Colosseum is a spacious *amphitheatre* at Rome. A *fibre* of cotton. The *lustre* of silk.

ceed, cede, sede.

ex-cēēd'

pro-cēēd'

suc-cēēd'

ac-cēde'

pre-cēde'

se-cēde'

in-ter-cēde'

re-cēde'

sū-per-sēde'

eer, ere, ier.

āuo-ti-on-ēēr'

ēn-gi-nēēr'

mū-ti-nēēr'

chăn'ti-clēēr

găz-et-tēēr'

prī-vā-tēēr'

chăr-ı-ot-ēēr'

mōūn-tain-ēēr'

völ-un-tēēr'

ad-hēre'

căs'si-mēre

pēr-se-vēre'

ăt'mos-phēre

cọ-hēre'

re-vēre'

āu-stēre'

in-ter-fēre'

sin-cēre'

bôm-bay-diēr'

chăn-de-liēr'

gôn-dọ-liēr'

brīg-a-diēr'

cuī-ras-siēr' (kwa-)

grěn-a-diēr'

cāv-a-liēr'

fīn-an-ciēr'

hăl-bay-diēr'

erce, erse, urse.

ạ-mẻrce'	ạs-pẻrse'	ạc-cửrse'
cọ-ẻrce'	cọn-vẻrse'	dis-bửrse'
cỏm'mẻrce	dis-pẻrse'	rẻ-ừm-bửrse'

ew, ue

ảr'gue	rẻs'củe	rẻs'ỉ-dủe
củr'fẻw	nẻph'ẻw (nẻv')	sỉn'ẻw

ice, ise, is.

ạc-cỏm'pủice	ảv'ạ-rủice	ỏr'ỉ-fủice
ảr'mủis-tủice	cỏw'ỏrd-ủice	prẻc'ỉ-pủice
ảr'tủi-fủice	dẻn'tủi-fủice	prẻj'ủ-dủice
ản'ủise	prỏm'ủise	ẻp'ỉ-dẻr'mủis
mỏr'tủise	trẻa'tủise	mẻ-trỏp'ỏ-lủis
prẻm'ủise	ẻ-phẻm'ẻ-rủis	prỏ-bỏs'ủis

ceous, cious, tious

ảr-gủil-lỏ'ceous	fỏr'ỉ-nỏ'ceous	hẻr-bỏ'ceous
củs-tỏ'ceous	fỏ-lỏ'ỏ'ceous	sỏp-ỏ-nỏ'ceous
ảu-dỏ'cious	fỏl-lỏ'cious	sỏ-gỏ'cious
ảu-spủ'cious	rỏ-pỏ'cious	vỏ-rỏ'cious
ạm-bủ'xious	cọn-tẻn'xious	fủc-tủ'xious
cỏn-scủ-ẻn'xious (-shẻ)	fỏ-ẻ'xious	sủ-pẻr-stủ'xious

cial, sial, tial.

ảr-tủ-fủ'cial	cỏm-mẻr'cial	prỏ-vủn'cial
bẻn-ẻ-fủ'cial	prẻj'ủ-dủ'cial	sủ-pẻr-fủ'cial
cỏn-trỏ-vẻr'sial	cỏn-sẻ-quẻn'tial	prỏv'ỉ-dẻn'tial
củr-củm-stỏn'tial	pẻn'ỉ-tẻn'tial	rẻv-ẻr-ẻn'tial

cian, sion, tion.

• a-rĩth-mə-tĩ''cian	măth-ə-mə-tĩ''cian	põl-i-tĩ''cian
gə-õm-ə-trĩ''cian	měch-ə-nĩ''cian	rhět-ə-rĩ''cian
ăn-i-măd-věr'sion	cõm-prə-hěn'sion	ĩn-tər-mĩs'sion
ăp-prə-hěn'sion	cõn-də-scăn'sion	rěp-rə-hěn'sion
ac-cěl-er-ă'tion	cõn-fěd-er-ă'tion	rēc-om-men-dă'tion
ac-cõm-mə-dă'tion	ə-măn-ci-pă'tion	rēc-õn-cĩ-i-ă'tion
an-nĩ-hĩ-lă'tion	əx-hĩl-ə-ră'tion	rěp-rə-sen-tă'tion
• ap-prõ-pri-ă'tion	gēs-tĩc-ũ-lă'tion	scĩn-tĩl-lă'tion
as-să-sĩ-nă'tion	nə-gõ-tĩ-ă'tion	sũ-per-ěr-ə-gă'tion
	(-shə-)	
as-sõ-ci-ă'tion	prõ-pĩ-tĩ-ă'tion	văç-ĩl-lă'tion
(-shə-)	(-plah-ə-)	

Exercises for Writing. — His expenses *exceed* his income. I hope you will *succeed*. Will he *accede* to your request? New inventions *supersede* the old. He is an *auctioneer*. The hard life of a *mountaineer*. A *volunteer* in an army. *Austere* manners. A garment is made of *cassimere*. *Persevere* in what you undertake. A splendid *chandelier*. A skilful *financier*. An Italian *gondolier*. Do not attempt to *coerce* him. The pursuits of *commerce*. The *mayer* ordered the crowd to *disperse*. Who is to *disburse* the funds? Will they stop to *argue* the question? The *curfew*, or evening bell. A *sinew*, or tendon. An *accomplice* in crime. A mean *artifice*. A steep *precipice*. The seed of *anise*. A *mortise* for a tenon. A profound *treatise*. The cuticle, or scarfskin, is called also the *epidermis*. The *proboscis* of an elephant. *Argillaceous* earth. *Farinaceous* food. *Auspicious* circumstances. *Fallacious* reasoning. A *voracious* animal. A *contentious* disposition. *Superstitious* fears. *Artificial* flowers. *Commercial* news. A *provincial* dialect. *Superficial* knowledge. *Controversial* writings. *Penitential* tears. His escape was *providential*. A *reverential* attitude. A good *arithmetician*. The art of the *rhetorician*. I do not wish to incur *animadversion*. He showed great *condescension*. Such conduct is worthy of *reprehension*. Every thing was provided for her *accommodation*. The *assassination* of Cæsar. A feeling of *exhibition*. A *propitiation* for sin. The *scintillation* of the stars.

cy, sy.

clēm'en-cy	fāl'la-cy	sē'cro-cy
oōn'stan-cy	flū'en-cy	sōl'ven-cy
cūr'ren-cy	pōl'i-cy	tēn'den-cy
dē'cen-cy	pī'ra-cy	ūr'gen-cy
dēl'i-ca-cy	prī'va-cy	vā'can-cy
a-pōs'ta-sy	ēp'i-lēp-sy	lēp'ro-sy
coūr'te-sy	hēr'e-sy	mīn'strēl-sy
ēm'bas-sy	hy-pōc'ri-sy	pleū'ri-sy

sy, zy.

clūm'sy	ēa'sy	pāl'sy	quīn'sy
dāi'sy	grēas'y	pān'sy	rō'sy
drōw'sy	nōi'sy	prō'sy	tān'sy
brēē'zy	dīz'zy	hā'zy	mā'zy
crā'zy	frēn'zy	lā'zy	slēa'zy

phe, phy.

a-pōs'tro-phe	ca-tās'tro-phe	strō'phe
bī-ōg'ra-phy	or-thōg'ra-phy	ste-nōg'ra-phy
gē-ōg'ra-phy	phī-lōs'ō-phy	to-pōg'ra-phy

um, om, ome

eō-nūn'drum	mē'di-ūm	pēn'du-lūm
dē-cō'rum	mīl-lēn'ni-ūm	pō-mā'tum
en-cō'mi-ūm	mō-mēn'tum	vāc'ū-ūm
ac-cūs'tom	frēē'dom	thrāl'dom
dūke'dom	īd'i-om	vēn'om
ēarl'dom	mār'tyr-dom	wī'sdom
blithe'some	īn'cōme	wēl'cōme
glād'some	lōne'some	whōle'some (hai')

y, ey.

REMARK 1. Of the large class of words ending in y unaccented, nearly half have the final syllable ly. Most of these are adverbs, yet a few are adjectives. The words in the following list are the principal nouns and verbs which terminate in ly.

bál'ly	fól'ly	rál'ly	súl'ly
dál'ly	hól'ly	sál'ly	tál'ly

REMARK 2. Of the small class of words ending in ey unaccented, the most of them are nouns; yet a few of them are adjectives and verbs.*

ǎb'hëy	hôn'ëy	läck'ëy	glū'ëy
æt-tor'nëy (túr')	jër'sëy	mälm'sëy (mä'm')	möt'lëy
ôâu'sëy	joür'nëy	môn'këy	ô'chreëy
cöck'nëy	jöck'ëy	whÿm'sëy	skÿ'ëy
hack'nëy	kër'sëy	clāy'ëy	whey'ëy (hwä'ë)

Exercises for Writing. — *Clemency* towards offenders. The *currency* of a country. *Fluency* of speech. It is the *policy* of rogues to carry out their plans in *secrecy*. He was elected to fill a *vacancy*. Be not guilty of *apostasy*. Well-bred persons are known by their *courtesy*. *Hypocrisy* is very sinful. His disorder is *pleurisy*. A *chumsy* contrivance. The *daisy* is a beautiful flower. The *pansy*, or garden violet. His disorder is *quinsy*. A *breezy* atmosphere. Motion in a circle will make one *dizzy*. The man is *lazy*. *Sleazy* silk. A sad *catastrophe*. An interesting *biography*. The art of writing in short-hand is called *stenography*. The *topography* of a city. Can you guess the *conundrum*? A performance worthy of great *encomium*. The period of the *millennium*. A *vacuum* may be produced in a closed vessel by means of the air-pump. *Accustom* yourself to early rising. His son will succeed to the *earldom*. A state of *thralldom*. Birds are *blithesome*. *Wholesome* food. Do not stop to *dally* by the way. The leaves of the *holly*. A sportive *sally*. A *tally*, or account. Westminster *abbey*. A *causey*, or causeway. A *hackney*, or hired horse. Fine woollen yarn is called *jersey*. *Kersey* is a kind of coarse cloth. A *lackey*, or servant. *Clayey* soil. An *ochrey* substance. A *wheyey* liquid.

* For the other nouns belonging to this class, see page 35.

VIII. Words pronounced alike, but spelled differently.

A.

Adds, <i>does add.</i>	Ante, <i>before.</i>
Adze, <i>a cutting instrument.</i>	Anti, <i>against.</i>
Ail, <i>to be ill.</i>	Arc, <i>part of a circle.</i>
Ale, <i>fermented malt liquor.</i>	Ark, <i>a vessel.</i>
Air, <i>the atmosphere.</i>	Ascent, <i>rise.</i>
Ere, <i>before.</i>	Assent, <i>act of agreeing.</i>
E'er, <i>ever.</i>	Ate, <i>did eat.</i>
Heir, <i>one who inherits.</i>	Eight, <i>twice four.</i>
All, <i>the whole.</i>	Auger, <i>an instrument.</i>
Awl, <i>an instrument.</i>	Augur, <i>a soothsayer.</i>
Altar, <i>a place for sacrifices.</i>	Aught, <i>any thing.</i>
Alter, <i>to change.</i>	Ought, <i>to be obliged.</i>

Exercises for Writing. — He *adds* insult to injury. Sharpen the *adze*. What can *ail* him? This is good *ale*. Breathe pure *air*. *Ere* you go. If *e'er* it happen. An *heir* to an estate. *All* his goods. Bring me an *awl*. He offered the victim on the *altar*. *Alter* the shape. An *ante*-room is a room before another. An *anti*-Christian is one opposed to Christianity. The *arc* of a circle. Noah's *ark*. The *ascent* is steep. I give my *assent*. He *ate* eight apples. Bore a hole with an *auger*. Events sometimes belied the *augur's* predictions. If *ought* prevented, you *ought* to have told me.

B.

Bad, <i>not good.</i>	Baize, <i>coarse woollen stuff.</i>
Bade, <i>did bid.</i>	Bays, <i>bay trees; a garland.</i>
Bail, <i>surety.</i>	Ball, <i>a globe.</i>
Bale, <i>a package.</i>	Bawl, <i>to cry aloud.</i>
Bait, <i>a lure.</i>	Bard, <i>a poet.</i> [bar.
Bate, <i>to lessen.</i>	Barred, <i>fastened with a</i>

Bare, <i>uncovered, naked.</i>	Bole, <i>a clayey earth.</i>
Bear, <i>an animal.</i>	Boll, <i>a seed-vessel, a pod.</i>
Base, <i>mean, vile.</i>	Bowl, <i>a vessel for liquids.</i>
Bass, <i>a part in music.</i>	Borne, <i>carried.</i>
Bay, <i>an arm of the sea.</i>	Bourn, <i>a bound, a limit.</i>
Bey, <i>a Turkish governor.</i>	Bough, <i>a branch of a tree.</i>
Be, <i>to exist.</i>	Bow, <i>an act of respect.</i>
Bee, <i>an insect.</i>	Brake, <i>a thicket of brambles.</i>
Beach, <i>the sea-shore.</i>	Break, <i>to part, to rend.</i>
Beech, <i>a forest-tree.</i>	Breach, <i>infraction; a gap.</i>
Beat, <i>to strike.</i>	Breech, <i>the hinder part of a gun.</i>
Beet, <i>a garden vegetable.</i>	Bread, <i>food made of grain.</i>
Beau, <i>a gallant.</i>	Bred, <i>educated.</i>
Bow, <i>to shoot with.</i>	Brews, <i>does brew.</i>
Been, <i>past participle of be.</i>	Bruise, <i>to crush with a blow.</i>
Bin, <i>a repository for corn.</i>	Broach, <i>a spit.</i>
Beer, <i>a liquor.</i>	Brooch, <i>an ornamental pin.</i>
Bier, <i>a frame for conveying the dead.</i>	Brows, <i>the arches of hair over the eyes.</i>
Bell, <i>a sounding vessel of metal.</i>	Browse, <i>to feed on shrubs.</i>
Belle, <i>a gay young lady.</i>	Brute, <i>an irrational animal.</i>
Berry, <i>a small fruit.</i>	Bruit, <i>a noise, a report.</i>
Bury, <i>to inter.</i>	Burrow, <i>a hole for rabbits.</i>
Berth, <i>a sleeping-place.</i>	Borough, <i>a corporate town.</i>
Birth, <i>a coming into life.</i>	But, <i>except; a limit.</i>
Bite, <i>act of biting.</i>	Butt, <i>a cask; to beat.</i>
Bight, <i>a small bay.</i>	Buy, <i>to purchase.</i>
Blew, <i>did blow.</i>	By, <i>near.</i>
Blue, <i>sky-colored.</i>	
Boar, <i>a male swine.</i>	
Bore, <i>the size of a hole.</i>	

Exercises for Writing. — It was so *bad* I *bade* him exchange it. He gave *bail* for his appearance. * A *bale* of goods. *Bait* for a hook.

Date, or abate, a demand. The screen was made of *baize*. *Bays* for heroes and poets. Roll the *ball*. Do not *bawl* so loud. Homer was the great *bard* of the Greeks. The door is *barred*. *Bare* feet. The polar *bear*. A *base* act. He sings *bass*. The *bay* of Naples. The *bey* of a Turkish province. *Be* quiet. The busy *bee*. Near the *beach* stands a *beech*-tree. *Beat* the carpet. The white *beet* contains much sugar. A *beau* attends a lady. The Indian *bow* and arrow. The corn has *been* a long time in the *bin*. *Beer* is made of malt and hops. The body was borne on a *bier*. The *bell* rings. The *belle* of the village. If you *bury* the *berry*, a bush will grow from it. The sailor sleeps soundly in his *berth*. *Birth* and death are the portals of a new life. The boat was moored in a *bight*. The *bite* of a dog. The wind *blew*. The sky is *blue*. The wild *boar*. A gun of large *bore*. He was *borne* on a litter. The *boorn* from which no traveller returns. Armenian *bole* is used for tooth-powder. The *bell* of a plant. A *bowl* of milk. The *bough* of a tree. Make a *bow*. The deer is sheltered in the *brake*. It is easy to *break* glass. A *breach* in a wall. The *breech* of a gun. The *bread* is well baked. A well-bred man. He *brews* beer. He will *bruise* his fingers. A *broach* to roast meat on. A *brooch* for the dress. The *brows* protect the eyes. The cattle *browse* on the tender twigs. Old writers used *bruit* in the sense of rumor. Senseless as a *brute*. A rabbit in his *burrow*. An English *borough*. A *but*, or boundary. A *butt* of wine. *Buy* a book. Sit *by* me.

C.

Calendar, an *almanac*.

Calender, a *hot-press*.

Call, to *summon*.

Caul, a *net for the hair*.

Cannon, a *great gun*.

Canon, a *rule or law*.

Canvas, *cloth for sails*.

Canvass, to *sift*, to *examine*.

Capital, the *chief town*.

Capitol, a *public edifice*.

Carat, a *weight*.

Carrot, a *vegetable*.

Cast, to *throw*, to *fling*.

Caste, an *hereditary class*, as among the *Hindoos*.

Cedar, an *evergreen*.

Ceder, one who *cedes*.

Cede, to *yield*, to *give up*.

Seed, that from which a plant or an animal is produced.

Ceil, to *cover*, as an inner roof.

Seal, to *fasten with a seal*.

- Ceiling, *the covering of an inner roof.*
 Sealing, *fastening with a seal.*
 Cell, *a small, close room.*
 Sell, *to dispose of for money.*
 Cellar, *a room in the ground under a house.*
 Seller, *one who sells.*
 Sent, *a copper coin.*
 Sent, *did send.*
 Scent, *smell, odor.*
 Cere, *to cover with wax.*
 Sear, *to burn, to cauterize.*
 Sere, *dry, withered.*
 Seer, *one who sees.*
 Cession, *act of yielding.*
 Session, *sitting of a court.*
 Chagrin, *mortification, vexation.* [er.
 Shagreen, *a kind of leather.*
 Choir, *a band of singers.*
 Quire, *24 sheets of paper.*
 Choose, *to select.*
 Chews, *does chew.*
 Chuff, *a coarse clown.*
 Chough, *a kind of sea-bird.*
 Gingle, *a girth for a horse.*
 Single, *one, or not more than one.*
 Cinque, *five in dice.*
 Sink, *a receptacle or drain.*
 Cite, *to quote.*
 Site, *situation, ground-plot.*
 Sight, *perception by the eye.*
 Clause, *a part of a sentence.*
 Claws, *talons of a bird, &c.*
 Climb, *to ascend, to mount.*
 Clime, *climate, region.*
 Cole, *a name for cabbage.*
 Coal, *a kind of fuel.*
 Coarse, *not fine.*
 Course, *a way, a passage.*
 Coin, *metallic money.*
 Coigne, *a wooden wedge.*
 Quoin, *a corner-stone.*
 Color, *hue or tint of bodies.*
 Culler, *one who culls.*
 Collar, *a neck-band.*
 Choler, *anger, rage.*
 Complement, *a full quantity or number.*
 Compliment, *delicate flattery, praise.*
 Complemental, *filling up.*
 Complimental, *implying compliments.*
 Coral, *a hard substance found in the ocean.*
 Corol, *the inner covering of a flower, corolla.*
 Cord, *a small rope.*
 Chord, *the string of a musical instrument.*
 Core, *the inner part of any thing.*
 Corps, *a body of troops.*
 Council, *a body of councilors.*
 Counsel, *advice, direction.*

Cousin, <i>the child of an uncle or aunt.</i>	Crews, <i>the plural of crew.</i>
Cozen, <i>to cheat, to trick.</i>	Cruise, <i>to rove for plunder.</i>
Creak, <i>to make a harsh noise.</i>	Cruel, <i>inhuman.</i>
Creek, <i>a small inlet or cove.</i>	Crewel, <i>a kind of yarn.</i>
	Cygnets, <i>a young swan.</i>
	Signet, <i>a seal.</i>

Exercises for Writing. — Remarkable events are entered in the *calendar*. The press in which clothiers smooth their cloth is called a *calender*. Call a servant. Her hair was bound with a *caul*. The fort bristled with *cannons*. The *canons* of the church. Tents are made of *canvas*. *Canvass* the question thoroughly. Boston is the *capital* of Massachusetts. The *Capitol* at Washington is an imposing edifice. The gold weighed ten *carats*. *Carrots* are good food for horses. Slings to *cast* stones. There are no *castes* in this country. The wood of the *cedar* is very durable. The *ceder* of a privilege. He *cedes* more than is asked. The *seeds* of a plant. *Ceil* a room. *Seal* a letter. The *ceiling* is ten feet from the floor. He is *sealing* a letter. A *cell* in a prison. Goods to *sell*. The house has a good *cellar*. He is a book-*seller*. A new *cent*. A pleasant *scent*. *Cere* the thread. The *sere* and yellow leaf. A *cession* of territory. A *session* of Congress. He felt great *chagrin*. *Shagreen* is made rough by imbedding seeds in the skin, while it is soft. The music of a *choir*. A *quire* of paper. Be sure to *choose* the best. He *chews* tobacco. The *chough* resembles the crow. *Chuff*, as used by Shakspeare, means a kind of clown. *Cingle* has the same meaning as *surcingle*. *Single* is opposed to double. A *cinque* in dice. A *sink* in a kitchen. He does not *cite* any authority. A *site* for a building. The *sight* of the eye. A *clause* in a sentence. The *claws* of a lion. A hill hard to *climb*. *Clime* is a poetical word for "climate." Broccoli is a species of *cole*. Mineral *coal* is supposed to be of vegetable origin. A cloth of *coarse* material. Take the best *course*. The cent is the lowest *coin*. A *coigne* is a wooden wedge used by printers. The *quoins* of a building. The *colors* of the rainbow. *Cullers* of herbs. A *collar* for the neck. *Choler* is used by the poets for "anger." He has his *complement* of men. The *compliment* was well merited. *Complemental* is applied to that which supplies what is wanting. A *complimental* notice. Some islands are formed almost entirely of *coral*. A flower is surrounded by a

cord. Tie the bundle with a *cord*. The *chords* of a harp. The *core* of an apple. A military *corps*. The governor and his *council*. Give good *counsel*, if you give any. They are *cousins*. One who *cozen*s another, wrongs himself. The doors *creak* on their hinges. They steered the boat into a *creek*. These ships, manned with *crews* of the most desperate character, were sent by their owners to *cruise* in the Mexican gulf. A *cruel* man is worse than a brute. *Crewel* is a species of worsted. Shakspeare says, "I am the *cygnet* to this pale, faint swan." The bill has received the king's *signet*.

D.

Dam, a bank to confine water.	Doe, the female deer.
Damn, to condemn.	Dough, unbaked bread.
Day, the time between sunrise and sunset.	Dram, a glass of spirituous liquor.
Dey, a Moorish governor.	Drachm, a small weight.
Dear, costly.	Draft, a bill of exchange.
Deer, an animal.	Draught, a quantity of liquor drank at once.
Dew, vapor deposited at night. [paid.]	Dun, of a dull brown color.
Due, owing, that is to be	Done, performed.
Die, to expire.	Dust, dry powder.
Dye, color, tinge.	Dost, thou doest.
Discous, like a disk.	Dire, dreadful, mournful.
Discus, a quoit.	Dyer, one who dyes.
Discreet, prudent, cautious.	Dying, expiring.
Discrete, not concrete, distinct.	Dyeing, coloring.

Exercises for Writing.—The water flows over the *dam*. *Day* and night succeed each other. The *dey* of Algiers. All kinds of provision are very *dear*. The *deer* is a beautiful animal. *Dew* does not fall in cloudy weather. Honor is *due* to merit. All men must *die*. Indigo is chiefly used as a blue *dye*. *Discous* is a botanical term for broad and flat. To throw the *discus* was a favorite sport with the Greeks and Romans. He who is *dis-*

crest suffers little from repentance. A *discrete* term is one which expresses a quality apart from any substance, as "whiteness." The *doe* has no horns. *Dough* makes better bread for being kneaded. A *dram* of brandy. A *drachm* of medicine. A *draft* on London. A *draught* of ale. Fish cured so as to have a *dun* color are called *dun-fish*. The work is *done*. What a cloud of *dust* yonder! *Dost* thou see it? A *dire* calamity. He is by trade a *dyer*. Some are *dying*, while others are coming into life. The art of *dyeing* requires the observance of many chemical laws.

E.

Ewe, *a female sheep*.
Yew, *an evergreen tree*.

You, *the person or persons*
spoken to.

Exercise for Writing. — Do you see that *ewe* under the *yew*?

F.

Fare, *price of passage*.
Fair, *beautiful*.

Fain, *glad, pleased*.

Fane, *a temple*.

Feign, *to pretend*.

Faint, *languid, weak*.

Feint, *false show, pretence*.

Faun, *a kind of rural deity*,

Fawn, *a young deer*.

Feat, *an exploit*.

Feet, *the plural of foot*.

Filter, *to strain*.

Philter, *a potion or charm*
to excite love.

Flea, *an insect*.

Flee, *to hasten or run away*.

Floe, *a mass of floating ice*.

Flow, *to run as water*.

Flour, *powdered grain*.

Flower, *a part of a plant*.

Flue, *a passage for smoke*.

Flew, *did fly*.

Fore, *coming first, anterior*.

Four, *twice two*.

Fort, *a fortified place*.

Forte, *that in which one*
excels.

Forth, *forward, out*.

Fourth, *the next to the third*.

Foul, *not clean, filthy*.

Fowl, *a bird*.

Frays, *the plural of fray*.

Phrase, *an expression*.

Franc, *a French coin*.

Frank, *open, ingenuous*.

Freeze, to congeal with cold.	Furs, the plural of fur.
Frieze, of an entablature.	Furze, a prickly shrub.
Fir, an evergreen tree.	Fungous, excrescent, spongy.
Fur, fine hair.	Fungus, a mushroom.

Exercises for Writing.—The *fare* by water is less than by land. A *fair* lady. The prodigal in the parable would *fain* have eaten husks. A *fane*, or temple. Do not *feign* what you do not feel. *Faint* with hunger. A *feint* to deceive. Milton speaks of "*fauns* with cloven heel." *Fauns* are very timid. A *feat* of strength. Shoes for the *feet*. We *filter* a liquid to make it clear. The superstitious alone ascribe any virtue to a *philter*. The *flea* is remarkable for its strength in leaping. "The wicked *flee* when no man pursueth." Immense *floes* are seen in the Arctic regions. The tide *flows* rapidly. Bread is made of *flour*. The rose is a beautiful *flower*. The *flue* of a chimney. The bird *flew* away. The *fore-foot* of a four-footed animal. The *fort* at the entrance of the harbor. Story-telling is his *forte*. The blossoms of fruit-trees did not come *forth* until the *fourth* week of May. *Foul* places are favorite resorts of some kinds of *fowl*. Quarrelsome people are liable to get into *frays*. "How do you do" is a common *phrase*. One *franc* is equal to about eighteen and a half cents. A man of *frank* disposition. Mercury will *freeze* at forty degrees below zero. The *frieze* of the Parthenon. A *fir*-tree. A garment lined with *fur*. The trade in *furs* has been very lucrative. Fields covered with *furze*. A *fungous* substance resembles a *fungus*.

G.

Gage, a pledge, a pawn.	Gilder, one who gilds.
Gauge, a measure.	Guilder, a Dutch coin.
Gate, a sort of door.	Glare, dazzling light.
Gait, a manner of walking.	Glair, the white of an egg.
Gild, to overlay with gold.	Gloze, to flatter.
Guild, an association.	Glow, does glow.
Gilt, overlaid with thin gold.	Gored, pierced.
Guilt, criminality, sin.	Gourd, a plant.

Grate, <i>a frame for a fire.</i>	Grisly, <i>dreadful, horrible.</i>
Great, <i>large in bulk or number.</i>	Grizzly, <i>grayish.</i>
Grater, <i>a rough instrument to grate with.</i>	Groan, <i>to sigh, as in pain.</i>
Greater, <i>more great.</i>	Grown, <i>increased in size.</i>
Greaves, <i>armor for the legs.</i>	Grocer, <i>a dealer in tea, sugar, &c.</i>
Grieves, <i>does grieve.</i>	Grosser, <i>more gross.</i>

Exercises for Writing.—A *gauge* of fidelity. The *gauge* of a cask. A *gate* is made to turn on hinges. He has an awkward *gait*. It is easy to *gild* wood with gold-leaf. The *guild* of masons. Any thing *gilt* appears like gold. Suffering inseparably follows *guilt*. The *gilder* charged a *guilder* for his work. The *glare* of the sun. The *glair* of an egg. It may do less harm to censure than to *glose*. The fire *glows* in the grate. The horse was *gored* by an angry bull. Jonah's *gourd*. A *grate* for coals. A *great* fire. A *grater* for nutmeg. *Greater* caution will be necessary. Soldiers in ancient times wore *greaves*. How she *grieves* at her loss! A *grisly* spectre. A *grizzly* beard. The pain makes him *groan*. The tree has *grown* to a great height. His occupation is that of a *grocer*. Water is a *grosser* medium than air.

H.

Hale, <i>healthy.</i>	Hear, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>
Hail, <i>frozen drops of rain.</i>	Here, <i>in this place.</i>
Hair, <i>of the head or skin.</i>	Herd, <i>a number of beasts together.</i>
Hare, <i>a quadruped.</i>	Heard, <i>did hear.</i>
Hall, <i>a large room.</i>	Hew, <i>to cut and trim with an axe.</i>
Haul, <i>to pull, to draw.</i>	Hue, <i>color, tint.</i>
Hart, <i>a he-deer, a stag.</i>	Hie, <i>to go in haste.</i>
Heart, <i>an organ of the body.</i>	High, <i>not low, elevated.</i>
Heal, <i>to cure, to restore.</i>	Hire, <i>wages.</i>
Heel, <i>the hind part of the foot.</i>	Higher, <i>more high.</i>

Hoard, *a store laid up.*
 Horde, *a band; a tribe.*
 Hole, *a cavity.*
 Whole, *all, total.*

Hoop, *a band around a cask.*
 Whoop, *a loud cry, a shout.*
 Hour, *sixty minutes.*
 Our, *belonging to us.*

Exercises for Writing. — He is *hale* and robust. Much *hail* has fallen. The *hair* of the head. The *hare* is noted for timidity. The *hall* was filled with people. The horses cannot *haul* so heavy a load. The *hart* was shot through the *heart*. Ointment to *heal* a wound. Achilles was vulnerable in the *heel*. I *hear* music *here* in the garden. A *herd* of cattle. The strangest story I ever *heard*. *Hew* the timber. The flower is of a purple *hue*. The laborer is worthy of his *hire*. No saying has *higher* authority than this. The miser's *hoard*. A *horde* of wandering Tartars. Bore a *hole* for the screw. Take a part, if you cannot get the *whole*. Bind it with a *hoop*. The Indian war-*whoop* is terrible. At an early *hour*, *our* troops took up the line of march.

I.

In, *not out.*
 Inn, *a tavern.*
 Indict, *to charge.*
 Indite, *to compose.*

Invade, *to enter hostilely.*
 Inveighed, *did inveigh.*
 Isle, *an island.*
 Aisle, *a walk in a church.*

Exercises for Writing. — "There was no room for them in the *inn*." The grand-jury will *indict* him. Milton said he did not care to *indite* a poem on the subject of war. Cæsar crossed the Rubicon to *invade* Rome. The better citizens *inveighed* against him for his ambitious projects. The poets use *isle* for "island." The *aisle* of a cathedral.

K.

Kernel, *an edible substance in a shell or husk.*
 Colonel, *a military title.*
 Key, *of a lock.*
 Quay, *a mole, a wharf.*

Kill, *to deprive of life.*
 Kiln, *a sort of furnace.*
 Knit, *to weave with a needle.*
 Nit, *the egg of a louse.*

Knave, a base man.**Nave, part of a church.****Knew, did know.****Gnu, an African animal.****New, not old.****Knot, a part which is tied.****Not, a word of denial.****Know, to have knowledge.****No, not any; nay.**

Exercises for Writing. — The *kernel* of a nut. The *colonel* of a regiment. The *key* of a closet. The ship is lying at the *quay*. Do not *kill* the insect. A *kiln* for burning limestone. To *knit* is to weave without a loom. A *nit* is hardly visible to the naked eye. He is more *knave* than fool. The *nave* of St. Paul's cathedral. I *knew* him as soon as I saw him. The *gnu* resembles the horse. The garment is *new*. Untie the *knot*. I can not do it. Do you *know* any thing of this matter? I must answer, *No*.

L.

Lac, a kind of resin.**Lack, want, need.****Lacks, does lack.****Lax, loose, not exact.****Lade, to load, to freight.****Laid, did lay.****Lane, a narrow street.****Lain, past participle of lie.****Laps, does lap.****Lapse, course, flow.****Leech, a small bloodsucker.****Leach, to cause water to pass through ashes.****Led, did lead.****Lead, a heavy metal.****Leaf, of a plant.****Lief, willingly, gladly.****Leek, a plant.****Leak, to run out.****Levee, an embankment.****Levy, to raise, to collect.****Lie, a criminal falsehood.****Lye, a solution of potash.****Limb, a branch.****Limn, to paint.****Links, the plural of link.****Lynx, an animal of the cat kind.****Load, a burden, a freight.****Lode, a mineral vein.****Loch, a lake, (in Scotland).****Lock, for doors, &c.****Lore, learning, erudition.****Lower, more low.**

Exercises for Writing. — Varnish is made of *lac*. There is no *lack* of applicants for office. He that *lacks* good principles will be

lax in his morals. The verb *lade* is chiefly used in the participial form "laden." They have *laid* upon him a heavy burden. At the head of the *lane*, the cattle have *lain* down to rest. In steam-boilers, one sheet of iron *laps* over another. One who is very busy does not notice the *lapse* of time. Soap-makers *leach* wood-ashes to procure the potash which it contains. The *leech* is a kind of worm found in fresh water. *Lead* is heavier than iron. The groom *led* the horses into the stable. The shape of the *leaf* is one of the characteristics of a tree. I would as *lief* go as stay. A vessel may *leak*. The flavor of the *leek* resembles that of the onion. The city of New Orleans is protected from inundation by a *levee*. It will be necessary to *levy* a large force for this expedition. One *lie* is generally a prelude to another. The *lye* is dense enough to bear an egg. The *limb* of a tree. To *limn* is an old term signifying to paint. The *links* of a chain. The *lynx* is noted for sharpness of sight. The horse cannot draw so heavy a *load*. The miner has discovered a rich *lode* of tin. *Loch* Lomond in Scotland. Hardly any *lock* is secure against an adroit thief. A man versed in ancient *lore*. The picture would look better if it were placed *lower*.

M.

Made, <i>did make</i> .	Mete, <i>a limit, a bound</i> .
Maid, <i>an unmarried woman</i> .	Meat, <i>flesh for food</i> .
Male, <i>not female</i> .	Meet, <i>fit, proper</i> .
Mail, <i>a bag for letters, &c</i> .	Meeting, <i>an assembly</i> .
Mane, <i>hair on the neck of a horse</i> .	Meting, <i>measuring</i> .
Main, <i>principal, chief</i> .	Meter, <i>a measure</i> .
Marshal, <i>a high military or civil officer</i> .	Metre, <i>the measure of verse</i> .
Martial, <i>warlike</i> .	Mite, <i>a small insect</i> .
Maze, <i>confusion, perplexity</i> .	Might, <i>power, strength</i> .
Maize, <i>Indian corn</i> .	Moan, <i>to lament, to grieve</i> .
Meed, <i>a reward</i> .	Mown, <i>participle of mow</i> .
Mead, <i>a meadow</i> .	Mote, <i>a small particle</i> .
Mean, <i>base, contemptible</i> .	Moat, <i>a ditch or trench</i> .
Mien, <i>air, look, manner</i> .	More, <i>the comparative of much</i> .
	Mower, <i>one who mows</i> .

Mucous, *slimy*.

Mucus, *a slimy fluid*.

Mule, *an animal*.

Mewl, *to cry as a child*.

Exercises for Writing. — He *made* an excuse for his absence. *Maid* is used adjectively for "female," as, *maid-servant*. The *male* sheep has horns. A package to go by *mail*. The *mane* is an ornament to the horse. The *aorta* is the *main* artery of the body. *Marshal* is a high military title. *Martial* music. Great quantities of *maize* are raised in the United States. To be in a *maze* is to be greatly perplexed. *Mead* is a poetical ~~form~~ for a meadow. The *meed* of thanks. He was never guilty of a *mean* act. He is of a dignified *mien*. *Meet*, or proper, conduct. Salted *meat*. *Meté*, a boundary. A gas-*meter* is an instrument for measuring gas. The poem is written in the heroic *metre*. It is an unchristian sentiment that "*might makes right*." A *mite* in cheese, or in corn. Some brutes seem to *moan* for what they miss, like intelligent creatures. This grass should be *mown*. The *moat* was twenty feet wide. A *mote* may cause great pain to the eye. What *more* rural sound than to hear the *mower* whet his scythe? *Mucous* membranes are membranes that secrete *mucus*. The infant *mewls*. *Mules* are much employed in the Southern States for drawing cotton.

N.

Nay, *no*.

Neigh, *to cry as a horse*.

Need, *necessity, want*.

Knead, *to press, as dough*.

Night, *the time after sunset*.

Knight, *a title of honor*.

None, *no one, not any*.

Nun, *a female devotee*.

Exercises for Writing. — Do not hesitate to say *nay*, when duty requires it. A horse will often *neigh* at the sight of his master. We have *need* of food. It is necessary to *knead* dough in order to make good bread. *Night* is the time for rest. *Knight* is an honorary title in England, indicated by prefixing "Sir" to the name. He went in search of game, but there was *none* to be found. She has taken the vows of a *nun*.

O.

Oar, *for rowing a boat*.

O'er, *over*.

Ore, *metal in mineral*.

One, *single ; any*.

Won, *did win*.

Exercises for Writing. — An *oar* is often made of *ash*. Campbell says of England, "Her march is *o'er* the mountain waves." Cinnabar is an *ore* of mercury. *One* who has *won* such honors must have industry as well as talent.

P.

Pale, <i>wan, pallid.</i>	Plane, <i>level, even.</i>
Pail, <i>a vessel for water.</i>	Plain, <i>clear, evident.</i>
Pane, <i>a square of glass.</i>	Plate, <i>a flat dish.</i>
Pain, <i>distress, suffering.</i>	Plait, <i>a fold.</i>
Pair, <i>two of a kind.</i>	Plum, <i>a fruit.</i>
Pare, <i>to peel.</i>	Plumb, <i>perpendicular.</i>
Pear, <i>a fruit.</i>	Pole, <i>a long staff or stake.</i>
Pause, <i>a stop.</i>	Poll, <i>the head.</i>
Paws, <i>feet of a beast.</i>	Pore, <i>as of the skin.</i>
Peace, <i>tranquillity, rest.</i>	Pour, <i>to let out.</i>
Piece, <i>a portion.</i>	Port, <i>a harbor.</i>
Peel, <i>the rind of any thing.</i>	Porte, <i>the Turkish court.</i>
Peal, <i>a loud noise.</i>	Practice, <i>the habit of doing.</i>
Pearl, <i>a whitish substance.</i>	Practise, <i>to do habitually.</i>
Purl, <i>to flow gently.</i>	Pray, <i>to make a petition.</i>
Peer, <i>a nobleman.</i>	Prey, <i>to feed by violence.</i>
Pier, <i>a mole.</i>	Praise, <i>commendation.</i>
Pendant, <i>jewel for the ear.</i>	Prays, <i>beseeches, entreats.</i>
Pendent, <i>hanging.</i>	Preys, <i>seizes, plunders.</i>
Place, <i>situation.</i>	Prize, <i>a reward.</i>
Plaice, <i>a sort of fish.</i>	Pries, <i>does pry.</i>

Exercises for Writing. — A *pail* of milk. *Pale* with fright. A *pane* of glass. A *pain* in the limbs. A *pair* of gloves. *Pare* the *pear*. After a short *pause*, he proceeded. The *paws* of a lion. After a struggle comes a season of *peace*. A *piece* is broken off. A *peal* of bells. The *peel* of an orange. A *pearl* of great price. The brooks *purl* over their stony beds. Every *peer* in England is entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. The harbor is protected by a *pier*. A *pendant* for the ear. A *pendent* lamp. This is a good

place for fishing. The *plaice* resembles the flounder. A *plane* surface. It is *plain* that he has made a mistake. The *plaits* of the collar. There are not *plates* enough on the table. The *plum* is not so easily raised as the pear. The line does not hang *plumb*. They erected a *pole* for the flag. A *poll-tax* is a tax for each *poll*, or head. The *pores* of the skin. He *pours* the water into a goblet. The ship left the *port* of Southampton, having on board the English ambassador to the *Porte*. No art can be well learned without long *practice*. They who *practise* any art become expert in it. We should *pray* for what may be best for us. The larger fishes *prey* upon the smaller ones. Well-merited *praise*. He who *prays* for a temporal blessing, may be asking for that which will do him harm. The wolf *preys* upon the sheep. The *prize* of wealth is what most are struggling for. He is contemptible who *pries* into the affairs of others.

Q.

Quarts, *plural of quart*.

Quartz, *rock-crystal*.

Exercises for Writing. — Four *quarts* make a gallon. *Quarts* is pure *silex*.

R.

Rain, *water from the clouds*.

Rein, *part of a bridle*.

Reign, *royal authority*.

Rap, *to strike quickly*.

Wrap, *to fold up*.

Raise, *to lift, to erect*.

Raze, *to demolish*.

Rays, *plural of ray*.

Red, *of the color of blood*.

Read, *did read*.

Reed, *a plant*.

Read, *to peruse*.

Reek, *to smoke, to steam*.

Wreak, *to inflict violence*.

Rest, *cessation of labor*.

Wrest, *to take by force*.

Rheum, *a thin, serous fluid*.

Room, *an apartment*.

Rhyme, *correspondence of sound in verse*.

Rime, *hoar-frost*.

Rice, *a kind of grain*.

Rise, *ascent*.

Right, *not wrong*.

Rite, *external observance*.

Wright, *a workman*.

Write, *to express by letters*.

Ring, *a circular figure*.

Wring, *to twist*.

Rode, *did ride*.

Road, *a public highway*.

Bowed, *did row*.

Roar, a loud noise.	Rough, not smooth.
Rower, one who rows.	Ruff, a plaited ornament for the neck.
Roe, the spawn of fishes.	Rung, participle of ring.
Row, to impel by oars.	Wrung, participle of wring.
Rood, the fourth of an acre.	Rye, a species of grain.
Rude, coarse in manners.	Wry, crooked, distorted, wrested.
Rote, repetition by heart.	
Wrote, did write.	

Exercises for Writing. — Plants would not grow without *rain*. To give the *rein* to a horse is to allow him to go at will. The *reign* of Elizabeth. *Rap* at the door. *Wrap* it with paper. To *raise* a building is to set up its frame; to *raze* it is to destroy it. The *rays* of light proceed in a straight line. He *read* the Bible daily. The curtains are *red*. It is a waste of time to *read* worthless books. The *reed* grows to a great height. The horses *reek* with sweat. The malignant man longs to *wreak* vengeance on his adversary. Those only who labor can enjoy *rest*. He attempted to *wrest* it from him. *Rheum* is always an attendant symptom of catarrh. The *room* is very spacious. Blank verse is verse without *rhyme*. White frost is called *rime* by the old writers. *Rice* is an abundant product in tropical countries. Sea-weed is thrown upon the beach at every *rise* of the tide. It is not *right* to ridicule any *rite* which others may consider sacred. The term *wright* is now seldom applied to a workman except in compounds, as "wheel-wright." He cannot *write* his name. A *ring* of gold. To *wring* the hands is a sign of grief. The *road* over which they *rode* was shaded with trees. They *rowed* lustily. The *roar* of the alligator. The *rower* of a boat. The *roe* of the sturgeon. It is hard work to *row* a boat against a current. A *rood* of land. He is *rude* in his behavior. He learnt his lesson by *rote*. He *wrote* rapidly. A journey over a *rough* road. The *ruff* was a conspicuous ornament in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The bell was *rung*. She *wrung* her hands. *Rye* is a valuable grain. A *wry* face.

S.

Sale, act of selling.	Scene, a place; a view.
Sail, to pass, or be moved, by sails.	Seen, past participle of see.
	Seine, a net used in fishing.

Skull, <i>the case of the brain.</i>	Slue, <i>to turn.</i>
Scul, <i>to impel a boat.</i>	Slew, <i>did slay.</i>
See, <i>to perceive by the eye.</i>	So, <i>in such a manner.</i>
Sea, <i>the ocean.</i>	Sow, <i>to scatter, as seed.</i>
Seam, <i>a suture, a juncture.</i>	Sew, <i>to join by the needle.</i>
Seem, <i>to appear.</i>	Soar, <i>to ascend.</i>
Sees, <i>does see.</i>	Sore, <i>tender or painful.</i>
Seize, <i>to lay hold on.</i>	Sole, <i>single, only.</i>
Seignior, <i>a title.</i>	Soul, <i>the spirit.</i>
Senior, <i>one older than another.</i>	Some, <i>a part.</i>
Serf, <i>a slave.</i>	Sum, <i>the aggregate.</i>
Surf, <i>the swell of the sea.</i>	Son, <i>a male child.</i>
Surge, <i>a great wave.</i>	Sun, <i>the source of light.</i>
Serge, <i>a woollen stuff.</i>	Stair, <i>a step.</i>
Sheer, <i>to turn aside.</i>	Stare, <i>to gaze.</i>
Shear, <i>to cut with shears.</i>	Stake, <i>a stick; a wager.</i>
Shire, <i>a county.</i>	Steak, <i>a slice of meat.</i>
Shock, <i>concussion.</i>	Steel, <i>hardened iron.</i>
Shough, <i>a shaggy dog.</i>	Steal, <i>to take unlawfully.</i>
Sine, <i>a geometrical line.</i>	Step, <i>one move of the foot.</i>
Sign, <i>a symbol, an omen.</i>	Steppe, <i>a vast plain.</i>
Slay, <i>to kill, to butcher.</i>	Stile, <i>steps over a fence.</i>
Sleigh, <i>a vehicle.</i>	Style, <i>manner of writing.</i>
Slight, <i>inconsiderable.</i>	Strait, <i>a narrow channel.</i>
Sleight, <i>cunning artifice.</i>	Straight, <i>not crooked.</i>
Slow, <i>not quick.</i>	Straiten, <i>to distress.</i>
Sloe, <i>a small plum.</i>	Straighten, <i>to make straight.</i>
	Suite, <i>a train of followers.</i>
	Sweet, <i>tasting like sugar.</i>

Exercises for Writing. — The *sale* of the estate will take place to-morrow. A ship with a fair wind will *sail* twelve miles an hour. The *scene* of the story is laid in England. Have you ever seen a *seine* filled with fish? He could neither row nor *scull* the boat. Different races are characterized by the shape of the *skull*. The

river Volga flows into the Caspian *Sea*, as you may *see* on the map. The *seam* does not *seem* water-tight. When a cat *sees* a mouse, she does not wait long to *seize* it. "Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors*." We should always give place to our *seniors*. The *serf* in Russia is bought and sold with the soil. I hear the roar of the *surf* upon the beach. Her dress was made of *serge*. A *surge* broke upon the deck. It is time to *shear* the sheep. Some horses are apt to *sheer*. A *shire-town* is a town in which a court holds its sessions. The *shock* was so great as to prostrate all who were standing. Shakspeare uses the word *shough* for a kind of dog. A circle of vapor about the moon is a *sign* of an approaching storm. The *sine* of an arc is half of the chord of the double arc. The cannibals were preparing to *slay* their victims. The vehicle called a *sleigh* in the United States is called a "sledge" in England. Jugglers perform their wonders by *sleight* of hand. He was lucky to escape with so *slight* a wound. The juice of the *sloe* is acid and astringent, and is used for adulterating port-wine. The *slow* motions of the sloth account for its name. To *slue* a thing is a seaman's phrase for turning it one way or the other. Samson, it is said in Judges, *slew* a thousand men. See in that man what a youth of idleness has laid up for old age; *so* true is it, that we shall reap what we *sow*. Girls should be taught to *sew*. Eagles *soar* to a great height. The wound is very *sore*. He escaped, the *sole* survivor. The immortality of the *soul*. He did not dispute the separate charges in the account, but expressed *some* surprise at their *sum*. "A wise *son* maketh a glad father." The *sun* is the fountain of light. Standing on a *stair* they impudently *stare* at every person who enters the door. The surveyor drives a *stake* at every station of his instrument. The *steak* is tender. "Thou shalt not *steal*." Iron is converted into *steel* by being heated with charcoal. *Step* after *step* brings us to our journey's end. A *steppe* in Russia is like a prairie in North America. We can pass from one enclosure to another over a *stile*. A popular writer has a good *style*. The *strait* of Gibraltar is a *straight* channel. He is *straitened* for want of means. So crooked a street should be *straightened*. An ambassador's *suite*. All *sweet* fruits contain a portion of sugar.

T.

Tacks, *plural of tack*.
Tax, *an impost*.

Tare, *allowance in weight*.
Tear, *to pull in pieces*.

Teem, <i>to be full.</i>	Time, <i>measure of duration.</i>
Team, <i>of horses or oxen.</i>	Thyme, <i>an aromatic plant.</i>
Tear, <i>water from the eye.</i>	Tire, <i>the iron of a wheel.</i>
Tier, <i>a row.</i>	Tier, <i>one who ties.</i>
Their, <i>belonging to them.</i>	Too, <i>noting excess.</i>
There, <i>in that place.</i>	To (preposition), <i>towards.</i>
Threw, <i>did throw.</i>	Two, <i>twice one.</i>
Through, <i>from end to end.</i>	Toe, <i>of the foot.</i> [water.
Throe, <i>great pain, agony.</i>	Tow, <i>to draw through the</i>
Throw, <i>to fling, to toss.</i>	Tole, <i>to draw or allure.</i>
Throne, <i>a chair of state.</i>	Toll, <i>to cause to sound.</i>
Thrown, <i>cast, projected.</i>	Ton, <i>20 hundred weight.</i>
	Tun, <i>a large cask.</i>

Exercises for Writing. — *Tacks* are sold in small paper packages. Custom-house duties are a species of indirect *tax* upon the people. The weight, after deducting the *tare*, was one thousand pounds. Do not pull the cloth so hard as to *tear* it. He has a *team* of four horses. The earth and the sea *teem* with animated beings. Those who suffer most from grief, often do not shed a *tear*. In the cabin there is a *tier* of berths on each side. *Their* influence is greater *there* than here. The careless boy *threw* a stone *through* a pane of glass. Every *throe* seemed to be more severe than the last. *Throw* it out of the window. Victoria sits upon the *throne* of England. The man was *thrown* from his horse and killed. It is *time* to gather the *thyme*. The *tier* of such a hard knot should be required to untie it. The wheel has lost its *tire*. Be careful not to labor *too* hard. “*Two* heads are better than one.” He escaped with a slight bruise on the *toe*. Horses are employed to *tow* canal-boats. The smell of cheese will *tole* a mouse into a trap. *Toll* the bell. The long *ton* is two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, the short *ton* is two thousand pounds. A *tun* is larger than a hogshead.

V.

Vain, <i>fruitless, ineffectual ;</i>	Vale, <i>a space between hills.</i>
conceited.	Veil, <i>a cover for the face.</i>
Vane, <i>a weather-cock.</i>	Vial, <i>a small bottle.</i>
Vein, <i>a blood-vessel.</i>	Viol, <i>a stringed instrument.</i>

Exercises for Writing. — Their *vain* attempts discouraged others. According to the *vane*, the wind is changing. The *vein* of the neck is called the jugular *vein*. The *vale* of Tempè was celebrated among the ancients for its beauty. She wears a *veil*. Put the medicine in a *vial*. The *bass-viol* is a well-known instrument.

W.

Wale, <i>a ridge, a streak.</i>	Wave, <i>a billow, a surge.</i>
Wail, <i>to grieve audibly.</i>	Waive, <i>to put off, to defer.</i>
Wane, <i>to grow less.</i>	Way, <i>a road, a passage.</i>
Wain, <i>a carriage, a wagon.</i>	Weigh, <i>to balance.</i>
Waist, <i>of the body.</i>	Week, <i>seven days.</i>
Waste, <i>to spend wantonly.</i>	Weak, <i>not strong, feeble.</i>
Wait, <i>to stay, to remain.</i>	Wood, <i>a forest.</i>
Weight, <i>heaviness.</i>	Would, <i>a verb from "will."</i>

Exercises for Writing. — Every blow of the whip made a *wale* on his flesh. The expressions "weep" and "wail" are often coupled. *Wain* is a word sometimes used in poetry. The moon is said to wax and wane. It is injurious to health to contract the *waist*. Do not hoard money like a miser, nor *waste* it like a spendthrift. Be good enough to *wait* for me. A heavy *weight*. Every *wave* drove the wreck higher upon the beach. It is sometimes expedient to *waive* a claim. The Appian *Way* was the most celebrated of the roads leading from ancient Rome. Platform-scales are constructed to *weigh* the heaviest loads. She is too *weak* to bear the journey. They stayed a *week*.

Y.

Yoke, <i>as for oxen.</i> [egg.	Your, <i>belonging to you.</i>
Yolk, <i>the yellow part of an</i>	Ewer, <i>a vessel for water.</i>

Exercises for Writing. — The pressure of the *yoke* on draught-oxen is principally upon the shoulders. The *yolk* of an egg is surrounded with albumen. Your basin and my *ewer* would match well.

IX. Words spelled and accented alike, but differently pronounced.

A-būse', <i>ill use.</i>	Lōw'er, <i>to let down.</i>
A-būse', <i>to use ill.</i>	Lōw'er, <i>to look dark.</i>
Bōw, <i>an inclination; also, the front of a ship.</i>	Mōuse, <i>an animal.</i>
Bōw, <i>an instrument to shoot arrows with.</i>	Mōuse, <i>to catch mice.</i>
Clēan'ly, <i>neat.</i>	Mōuth, <i>the opening in the head.</i>
Clēan'ly, <i>in a clean manner.</i>	Mōuth, <i>to utter affectedly.</i>
Clōse, <i>fast.</i>	Mōw, <i>to cut down, as grass.</i>
Clōse, <i>to shut.</i>	Mōw, <i>a mass of hay.</i>
Coūr'te-sy, <i>civility.</i>	Pōl'ish, <i>a glossy surface.</i>
Coūr'te'sy, <i>an act of civility.</i>	Pōl'ish, <i>of or belonging to Poland.</i>
Crūise, <i>a small cup. [der.]</i>	Rā'ven, <i>a bird.</i>
Crūise, <i>a voyage for plunder.</i>	Rā'ven, <i>to devour.</i>
Dīf-fuse', <i>verbose.</i>	Rēad, <i>to peruse.</i>
Dīf-fuse', <i>to spread.</i>	Rēad, <i>perused.</i>
Ex-cūse', <i>an apology.</i>	Rē-fōr-mā'tion, <i>a forming anew.</i>
Ex-cūse', <i>to pardon.</i>	Rēf-ōr-mā'tion, <i>amendment.</i>
Gill, <i>of a fish.</i>	Rīse, <i>ascent.</i>
Gill, <i>a measure.</i>	Rīse, <i>to ascend.</i>
Grēase, <i>fat.</i>	Rōw, <i>a riot.</i>
Grēase, <i>to smear with fat.</i>	Rōw, <i>a rank.</i>
Hīn'de'r, <i>to delay.</i>	Slā'ver, <i>a slave ship.</i>
Hīn'de'r, <i>in the rear.</i>	Slāv'er, <i>spittle.</i>
Hōuse, <i>a dwelling.</i>	Slōugh (slōū), <i>a miry place.</i>
Hōuse, <i>to shelter.</i>	Slōugh (slūf), <i>the cast skin of a snake.</i>
I'ron-y, <i>ridicule.</i>	Sōw, <i>a female swine.</i>
I'ron-y (I'urn-e), <i>like iron.</i>	Sōw, <i>to scatter seed.</i>
Lēad, <i>a mineral.</i>	Tār'ry, <i>to delay.</i>
Lēad, <i>to conduct.</i>	Tār'ry, <i>like tar.</i>
Līve, <i>to exist.</i>	
Līve, <i>having life.</i>	

130 WORDS OF LIKE SPELLING, BUT OF UNLIKE SOUND.

Tēeth, of the mouth.

Tēeth, to breed teeth.

Tēar, a drop from the eye.

Tēar, to rend.

Use, employment.

Uſe, to employ.

Wind, air in motion.

Wind, to turn round.

Wôrs'ted, a kind of yarn.

Worst'ed (würst'ed), defeated.

Wôund, an injury.

Wöünd, twined round.

REMARK. A class of words with the termination *ate* have the distinct sound of long *a*, when^a used as verbs, and the indistinct or obscure sound of *a* when used as nouns or adjectives: of this class are *deliberate*, *intimate*, *mediate*, *moderate*, &c. The words *interest* and *compliment*, also, when used as verbs, are pronounced with a more distinct sound of short *e*, in the last syllable, than when used as nouns.

Exercises for Writing. — An *abuse* of power. Do not *abuse* your privileges. Make a low *bow*. A bended *bow*. Be *cleanly* in your habits. Sweep the room *cleanly*. *Close* confinement. *Close* the book. Treat every one with *courtesy*. She made a low *courtesy*. A *cruise* of oil. A *cruise* in the Pacific. A *diffuse* writer. The flowers *diffuse* a pleasant odor. A sufficient *excuse*. *Excuse* my tardiness. A fish's *gill*. A *gill* of wine. A spot of *grease*. *Grease* the wheels. *Hinder* me not. The *hinder* part of the carriage. An old *house*. *House* the cattle. His writings are full of *irony*. The water has an *irony* taste. The pipe was made of *lead*. *Lead* me by the shortest way. May you *live* long and happily. A *live* coal. *Lower* the boat. The clouds *lower*. A white *mouse*. Does the cat *mouse* well? A large *mouth*. Do not *mouth* your words. *Mow* the grass. Come off the *mow*. Steel takes a high *polish*. A *Polish* officer. Black as a *raven*. To *raven* is to devour voraciously. *Read* your book. The book is *read*. *Reformation* of character. The *re-formation* of an army. A sudden *rise* of water. The dead shall *rise* again. A disgraceful *row*. A *row* of houses. The capture of a *slaver*. The *slaver* of a dog. The serpent's *slough* is in the *slough*. The *sow* is in the sty. A sower went forth to *sow*. *Tarry* till I come. A *tarry* smell. Keep clean *teeth*. The child has begun to *teeth*. A flood of *tears*. He *tears* the cloth. Of what *use* is it? *Use* your time wisely. A gust of *wind*. *Wind* the silk. They were *worsted* in the encounter. A *worsted* shawl. A dangerous *wound*. Have you *wound* the clock?

X. Words difficult to spell.

1. Words in the spelling of which it may be doubtful whether a consonant sound between two vowels is represented by a single or by a double letter.

ăm'ạ-rănth	côd'i-ch	mẻ'ít	sẻn'ate
ăm'e-thỷst	côl'o-ny	mỏd'ẻl	sỏl'e-cẻism
ăn'ỏ-dẻne	cỏm'ẻic	mẻn'ẻis-ter	spẻ'ỏt
ấp'ạ-thỷ	cỏr'ỏl	mỏn'ỏ-dẻ	spẻ'r'ẻit
bẻl'us-ter	dẻl'ạ-tỏ-ry	nỏm'ẻ-nẻl	stẻr'ẻile
bẻ'ỏt	ẻl'e-gẻnt	ỏb'e-lẻisk	tẻl'ẻ-mẻn
bỏd'ẻce	ẻn'e-my	pẻn'ẻic	tẻn'ẻnt
bỏt'ạ-ny	flẻg'ỏn	pẻr'ạ-sẻite	tẻn'ỏr
cẻl'ẻn-dẻr	fỏr'ẻst	pẻr'ỏ-dẻ	tỏn'ẻic
cẻl'i-cỏ	frẻg'ate	pẻl'ẻ-cẻn	trỏp'ẻic
cẻl'um-ny	ẻd'ẻ-ỏt	pẻr'ẻl	tẻ'r'ẻn-ny
cẻt'e-gẻhẻse	lẻt'ẻ-tủde	pẻt'y	vẻp'ẻd
cẻn'ỏ-tẻph	mẻl'ỏ-dẻ	rẻb'ẻl	vẻr'y
chỏc'ỏ-lẻte	mẻm'ỏ-ry	rẻl'ẻsh	vẻ'ỏr
ạ-bẻl'ẻ-ty	cỏm-mỏd'ẻ-ty	ẻ-lẻb'ỏ-rẻte	ẻẻ-dẻ'ỏ-gẻy
ạ-cẻd'ẻ-my	cỏm-pẻr'ẻ-son	ẻn-ằm'ẻl	ẻm-pẻn'ẻl
ạ-c-ạ-dẻm'ẻic	cỏn-sẻd'ẻr	ẻp-ẻ-dẻm'ẻic	mỏ-nỏp'ỏ-ly
ấp-pẻr'ẻl	cỏn-tẻm'ẻ-nẻte	ẻ-vẻp'ỏ-rẻte	mỏ-nỏt'ỏ-ny
hỏ-rỏm'ẻ-ter	cỏr-rỏb'ỏ-rẻte	ẻx-pẻr'ẻ-mẻnt	pẻ-rẻt'ẻ-cẻl
cỏ-nỏn'ẻ-cẻl	dẻ-vẻl'ỏp	fỏ-nẻt'ẻ-cẻism	rẻ-tẻl'ẻ-ate
ẻg'ẻre-gẻte	bẻt'ẻ-ry	cỏf'ẻee	dẻn'ẻr
ẻn'ỏ-tẻte	bẻt'ẻr	cỏm'mẻnt	dẻs'ẻ-sẻpẻte
ấp'ẻ-tẻte	bỏt'ỏm	cỏp'ẻr	dẻs'ỏ-nẻnt
ấp'ỏ-sẻite	brẻg'ẻart	crẻb'ẻed	dẻt'ẻty
bẻg'ẻẻẻ	bẻf'ẻ-lỏ	cẻn'ẻning	ẻr'ẻrẻ
bẻl'ẻd	bẻt'ẻr	cẻr'ẻrent	fẻl'ẻ-ble
bẻr'ẻ-cẻade	cẻr'ẻry	dẻf'ẻ-cẻult	fẻr'ẻret
bẻr'ẻw	cẻn'ẻ-mỏn	dẻf'ẻ-dẻnt	ẻẻn'ẻnel

flíp'pant	măn'nẹr	píl'lạr	sủ'fọ-cậte
fỏp'pish	mả'r'ry	pít'tance	sỹ'l'ọ-gỉsm
gắl'ley	mổ'l'lusk	pổ'l'len	tắn'nin
glít'tẹr	mổt'tỏ	rắb'bit	tẻn'nis
gổ's'ạ-mẹr	mủm'my	rủ's'sẻt	trắf'fíc
hắm'mẹr	nủn'nẹr-y	sẻn'nạ	trắm'mẻl
hủ'r'ry	pắl'lịd	shủd'dẻr	tủn'nẻl
ỉn'ỏ-qẻnt	pả'r'ỉ-cậde	skỉt'tish	war'rẻnt (war')
lắs'sỉ-tủde	pẻn'nẻnt	stẻl'lạr	wỉt'tỉ-cỉsm

ạc-cỏm'mọ-dậte	cọ-lỏs'sus	mọ-lắs'sẻạ
ạm-bắs'ạ-dỏr	cỏm-mỉt'tẻe	per-ẻn'ni-ạl
ạp-pẻl'lạ-tỉve	dỉ-lẻm'mạ	pỉ-ỏz'zạ
bắn-dỉt'tỉ	ẻm-bắ'r'ắss	sỉ-rỏc'cỏ
bỉrỉ-tắn'ni-ạ	ẻx-ỏg'ẻr-ậte	tỏ-bắc'cỏ
cẻ-dỉ'l'ạ	ỉn-flắm'mạ-tỏ-ry	tỷ-rắn'ni-cạl

Exercises for Writing. — The *amaranth* retains its color a long time. The *amethyst* is one of the most beautiful of precious stones. The rail to a flight of stairs is supported by *balusters*. The study of *botany*. A *calico* dress. *Chocolate* is made by grinding the roasted nuts of the cocoa. The *codicil* of a will. A *coral* reef. A *flagon* of wine. A pleasing *melody*. The *model* of a ship. An Egyptian *obelisk*. A *parody* upon a poem. The enterprise is attended with great *peril*. A *relish* for food. The *spigot* of a faucet. A *sterile* region. A *tonic* medicine. The *tyranny* of a cruel despot. A *vapid* taste. The *vigor* of youth. A man of great *ability*. Costly *apparel*. A scarce *commodity*. Time will *develop* many secrets. The teeth are covered with *enamel*. The extravagance of *fanaticism*. Do not *retaliate* an injury. What is the *aggregate* of the several amounts? A healthy *appetite*. The *baggage* of a traveller. A *bitter* herb. A *braggart*, or boaster. The flavor of *cinnamon*. A rapid *current*. The rays of the sun will *dissipate* the fog. A *flannel* garment. *Foppish* manners. A feeling of *lassitude*. The oyster is a *mollusk*. A *pallid* countenance. A massive *pillar*. An infusion of *senega*. The fumes of sulphur will *suffocate* animals. The bark of the hemlock-tree contains much *tannin*. A

profitable *traffic*. A laughable *witticism*. An *ambassador* to a foreign government. A fierce *banditti*, or band of outlaws. What use is made of the *cedilla*? The *Colossus* of Rhodes. Such a *dilemma* would *embarrass* any one. Do not *exaggerate* the statement. A *perennial* plant. The *sirocco* is a periodical south wind blowing from the deserts of Africa across the Mediterranean Sea. A *tyrannical* ruler.

2. Miscellaneous words difficult to spell.

ə-beɪˈɑːns (bə')	ə-pɒs'ə-lɪpsə	ˌkɑːt-tʊtʃ
ə-brɪdʒ'ment	ə-pɒs'ri-phə	ˌkɑːs'si-ə (kɑːs'ri-ə)
əb-stē'mi-oʊs	ə-pɒθ'e-ˌkɑː-ri	ˌkɑːt'er-pɪl-lər
ə-sel'er-ate	ə'prɒn (ə'pɒn)	ˌkɔːl-ə-brā'tiən
ə-ˌchiːvə'ment	ˌhɪ'mɪs-tɪs	ˌkɔːl'er-y
ə-knəʊl'edʒ-mənt	ə-sen'den-ˌsɪ	ˌkɔːl'i-bə-sɪ
əd'e-ˌkwet	ˌtɪ'trɪ-bʊt	ˌkɔːm'e-tēr-y
əd'i-pɒ-ˌsɛr	ˌhɪ-rɪ'f'er-oʊs	ˌkɔːr'e-mə-nɪ
əd'mi-rə-ˌbl	ˌhɪ-l'i-ˌrɪ	ˌkɑːl'lɒŋ-ˌg
əd-ɒ-lēs'sen-s	ˌhɪ-ˌrɪ'ˌsɪ-əs	ˌkɪr-rap
əd-si-ti'ˌtɪ-əs	ˌhɪ'er-ˌg	ˌkɔːr'is-ter
əd-vən-tā'ˌg	ˌbɪr-bɛ-ˌk	ˌkɪr's'ə-lɪs
əd-vən-ti'ˌtɪ-əs	ˌbɪs'i-lɪsk	ˌɔːt'ə-trɪs
ə-ˌrɒs-tāt'ɪs	ˌbɪ-zɑːr	ˌsɪn'nə-bər
ə-grēē'ə-ˌbl	ˌbɛ-nɛf'i-ˌs	ˌsɪt'ə-dɛl
əl-i-mənt'ə-ri	ˌbɛn-ˌfɪ'ˌsɪ-ri	ˌkɔːl-lāt'er-əl
əl'bɪ-trɒs	ˌbɪ-tʊ'mi-noʊs	ˌkɔːl'ɒ-sɪnθ
ˌhɪm'bər-grɪs	ˌblɪs'pʰe-mɪ	ˌkɔːlɒn-ˌnɑːd
ˌhɪm-phɪb'i-oʊs	ˌbɔː-hɛə	ˌkɔːl'ɒn-nɑːd
ə-nāl'y-sɪs	ˌbɔːm-bɪ-zɪn	ˌkɔːm'mɪs-sɪ-ri
ə-nāth'e-mə	ˌbrɛ-viər	ˌkɔːn-fɛk'ti-ən-er-y
ən-ni-hɪ-lā'ti-ən	ˌbrɪl'i-ˌɪən-sɪ	ˌkɔːn-fɛd'er-ə-sɪ
ən-ni-vēr'sɪ-ri	ˌbʊr-ˌg-lɪ-ri	ˌkɔːn-sən-guɪn'i-tɪ
ə-nɒn'y-moʊs	ˌkɛm-phēn	ˌkɔːn-sɪd'er-ate
ən-tɪp'ə-thɪ	ˌkɛr-ti-lə-ˌg	ˌkɔːn-sɔːl'ə-tɪ-ri

con-tēm'pō-rā-ry	cyl'in-der	dēs'per-ate
cor-pō're-āl	dāc'tyl	dēs'ti-tūte
crē'ō-sōte	dēb-ō-nāir'	de-tē'ri-ō-rāte
crēs'cent	de-clām'a-tō-ry	dyc'tiōn-a-ry
crēv'ice	dēs'i-nite	dīm-i-nū'tiōn
crīt'i-cism	de-riv'a-tive	dis-cern'ment

Exercises for Writing. — An *abridgment* of a book. The *achievement* of an enterprise. The *acknowledgment* of a fault. The flesh of animals, converted into a waxy substance by being under water, is called *adipocere*. The science of *aërostatics*. *Alimentary* substances. *Analysis* is synonymous with "decomposition." An *anniversary* celebration. Certain books by unknown authors, sometimes appended to the Old Testament, are called the *Apocrypha*. An *armistice*, or truce. The *auriferous* lands of California. A market-place in the East is called a *bazaar*. A mine of *bituminous* coal. *Bohea* is a species of black tea. *Brevier* is the name of a small printing-type. *Cartilage*, or gristle. The flavor of *cassia* resembles that of cinnamon. The *caterpillar* feeds on the leaves of trees. *Celery* is used for salad. The *chrysalis* of an insect. *Cinnabar* is an ore of mercury. The pith of the bitter apple is called *colocynth*. The *colonel* of a regiment. Children are fond of *confectionery*. Shakspeare and Bacon were *contemporary*. The *crescent* is the national emblem of Turkey. A *derivative* word. A want of *discernment*.

dīs-ha-bille' (-a-bill')	en-cy-clo-pæ'di-a	ěx'ē-quēš
dīs-pen'sa-ry	en-dēav'or	ex-chēq'uer
drām'a-tist	en-dörse'ment	ex-crēs'cence
dys'en-tēr-y	ěn'vi-ous	ex-pe-dy'tiōn
e-cōn'ō-my	er-rō'ne-ous	fā-cē'tious
ěf-fēr-vēs'cence	e-thē're-āl	flāg'e-olēt
ē-lec-tric'i-ty	ěr-y-sip'e-las	fu-nē're-āl
e-līx'ir	ět-y-mōl'ō-gy	gē-lăt'i-noūs
ēm'is-sa-ry	eū'phō-ny	gēr'mi-nāte
em-pyr'e-āl	ex-ăc-er-bā'tiōn	grīd'ir-on

glū'ti-noŭs	in-tēm'per-ance	māl-ā'ri-ā
guār-ān-tēē'	in-vēi'gle	māl'le-ā-ble
gym-nās'tics	ī-rās'ci-ble	māl'ice
hăp'pī-nēss	irk'some	mār'jō-rām
hēt-er-o-gē'ne-oŭs	īr'on (v'm)	mār'tyr
hī-e-ro-glyph'ic	īr-re-triēv'ā-ble	mās-quer-āde'
hō-mō-gē'ne-oŭs	ī-sōs'ce-lēs	māy'or-al-ty
hŷ-dro-phō'bi-ā	jăg-u-ār'	mēd'i-cine
hŷ-pēr'bo-le	jăve'lin (av')	mēt-ā-mōr'phose
Ych-neu'mon	jūdg'ment	mēt-ā-phŷs'ics
Yd-i-o-sŷn'cra-sy	kēr'sey-mēre	mīs'cel-la-ny
il-lit'er-ate	jēop'ar-dy	mīs'sion-ā-ry
Yn-can-dēs'cence	jōūr'ney-mān	mŷr'mi-dōn
in-dic'ā-tive	lăb'ō-ra-tō-ry	mŷs'ti-cism
in-dict'ment (an')	lăb'y-rinth	nā'dir
in-dŷg'e-noŭs	lē-gū'mi-noŭs	năr'ra-tive
in-fīn-i-tēs'i-māl	lăt'tice	nēc'ēs-sā-ry
Yn-nu-ēn'dō	lit'er-ā-tūre	nēg'ā-tive
in-stāl'ment	lŷq'ue-fŷ	ne-gō'ti-āte (-ahq-)
Yn-stān-tā'ne-oŭs	lŷq'ui-dāte	ōc'ci-pūt
in-těl'li-gi-ble	lū'crā-tive	ce-sōph'ā-gŷs (s-ōsf')

Exercises for Writing.—I found him in *dishabille*. His disorder is *dysentery*. An acid added to carbonate of soda in solution will produce *effervescence*. A compound tincture of medicines is termed an *elixir*. He is troubled with *erysipelas*. *Exequies*, or funeral ceremonies. Can you play on the *flageolet*? A *gelatinous* substance. Perseverance is a *guarantee* of success. One who has good health and a clear conscience may enjoy *happiness*. A *heterogeneous* mixture. The *hieroglyphics* of Egypt. Be sparing in the use of *hyperbole*. An *idiosyncrasy*, or peculiar disposition. Coal in a state of *incandescence*. He pleaded guilty to the *indictment*. An *infinitesimal* quantity. A sly *innuendo*. I have paid the first *instalment*. Do not *inveigle* him into mischief. An *irascible* temper. *Iron* is the most useful of the metals. An *isosceles* triangle. The tiger of America is called the *jaguar*. A *javelin*, or spear. A

man of sound *judgment*. The *laboratory* of a chemist. A dark and winding *labyrinth*. A *lattice* made of wood. The pursuits of *literature*. Heat will *liquefy* metals. Lead is very *malleable*. A *martyr* to the truth. The *mayoralty* of a city. A valuable *medicine*. A *miscellany*, or collection of literary compositions. A *myrmidon*, or rough soldier. A writer noted for his *mysticism*. The *occiput*, or back part of the head. The passage to the stomach is through the *oesophagus*.

ō-le-ăg'i-noūs	phrā-se-ōl'o-gy	re-pōs'i-to-ry
ōme'let (am')	phŷs-i-ōl'o-gy	re-priēve'
ōp'er-āte	pīqu'an-cy (pa)	rēs-ur-rēc'tion
ōr'gēs	plā'gi-a-rism	ri-dīc'u-loūs
ōx'y-gēn	pōl'y-gēt	sāp'phire (ar'as)
pāl'li-a-tive	pōr'rin-ger	sās'sa-frās
pāl'pa-ble	pōr'phy-ry	sāt'el-lite
pām'phlet	prēs'i-dēt	sēp'a-rāte
pār'al-lēl	prēs'by-ter	sēr'a-phīne
pār'al-lēl'o-grām	prīv'i-lēge	skir'mish
pā-rāl'y-sis	pro-cēd'ure	so-līc'i-tūde
pā-rēn'the-sis	prōd'i-gy	sōl'i-ta-ry
pār'hia-mēnt	prōm'i-nēt	stēr'e-o-type
pār'ox-y-sm	prōp'a-gāte	stēr'to-roūs
pā-vīl'ion	prōs'e-lyte	stūr'dily
pēn-i-tēn'tia-ry	prōs'per-oūs	sū-per-nū'me-ra-ry
pēr-cēive'	pūrs'lain	sūr'cin-gle
pēr'i-gēē	pū-sil-lān'i-moūs	sūr'ger-y
pēr-e-grī-nā'tion	pŷr'a-mīd	sŷc'o-phant
pē-rīm'e-ter	quī-ēs'cent	sŷm'me-try
pē-rīph'e-ry	rēc-ol-lēc'tion	sŷn'chro-noūs
pēr'se-cūte	rēc'om-pēnse	sy-nōn'y-moūs
pēr-se-vēre'	rēl'a-tive	sŷr'inge
pew'ter	rēm'e-dy	tān'ta-lize
phā'e-ton	rēm-i-nis'cence	tām'a-rind

tél'è-gràph	týr'an-nize	víct'ual-lér (vít'u-l-er)
tél'è-scōpe	ū-bíq'ui-toús	vírt'u-ál-ly
tén'è-mént	vā'ri-è-gāte	və-lū'mi-noús
thér-ə-peū'tics	və-lōç'i-pēde	whor'tlə-bēr-ry (hwār')
trə-dí'tiŋ-ə-ry	vén'ər-āte	zəph'yr
trān-scēn-dēn'tal	vēr-sə-tíl'i-ty	zə'q-phýte

Exercises for Writing. — Eggs for an *omelet*. Lines that are *parallel* can never meet. The British *Parliament*. A *paroxysm* of pain. We can *perceive*, or see, objects. The *periphery* of a wheel. A vessel made of *pewter*. The study of *physiology*. A child's *porringer*. A vase made of *porphyry*. An inestimable *privilege*. Most sects endeavor to *propagate* their doctrines. A *proselyte*, or convert. *Purslain* is a garden weed. The figure of a *pyramid*. An effectual *remedy*. The *sapphire* is composed chiefly of alumina. The flavor of *sassafras*. A *satellite* of the planet Jupiter. The *seraphine* is a wind-instrument like the organ. The danger was not great, but sufficient to cause some *solicitude*. A *surcingle*, or girth. A *sycophant*, or mean flatterer. Words that have the same meaning are said to be *synonymous*. The electric *telegraph*. The strong should not *tyrannize* over the weak. He is remarkable for the *versatility* of his talents. The *zoöphyte* partakes of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

XI. Rules for Spelling.

1. Monosyllables ending with *f*, *l*, or *s*, double the final letter, when preceded by a single vowel; as *muff*, *bell*, *glass*.

EXCEPTIONS. *Clef*, *if*, *of*; *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *this*, *us*, *pus*, *thus*. *S* is also single when used to form the possessive case or the plural of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; as, *lad*, *lad's*, *lads*; *speak*, *speaks*.

Exercises for Writing. — An oaken *staff*. A deep *well*. *Bass*, a fish. A *small skiff*. The *streets* are lighted with *gas*. *Clef* is a musical term. *As* you please. A *glass* dish. It *will* not hurt

us. The *bell* is cracked. *Has* the bundle come? *Yes, this* is it. Hand me my *muff*. What if *his* plan fail? A shady *dell*. A *small* piece of it. A rolling stone gathers no *moss*. *Thus* it was. A high *hill*. A game of *chess*. A *puff* of smoke. A *shrill* sound. A serpent's *hiss*. Do not *scoff* at sacred things.

2. All the consonants, except *f*, *l*, and *s*, when final, are single; as, *cab*, *nod*, *log*, *jam*, *pen*, *sip*, *fur*, *that*, *fix*, *whiz*.

EXCEPTIONS. *Ebb*; *add*, *odd*; *egg*; *inn*, *bunn*; *burr*, *err*; *butt*; *buzz*, *fuzz*.

Exercises for Writing. — A *flat* country. An Irish *bog*. The *ebb* of the tide. A *fur* cap. An *odd* number. *What* was *that*? "There was no room for *them* in the *inn*." *Add* the figures. A hen's *egg*. A *term* of years. Do not *err*. A *clod* of earth. The *butt* of a *gun*. A *good* book. The *pen* of a ready writer. A celebrated *wit*. An old *man*. Anthracite *coal*.

3. In monosyllables *c* is followed by *k*; as in *back*, *neck*, *stick*, *lock*, *luck*.

EXCEPTIONS. *Arc*, *lac*, *orc*, *talc*, *zinc*.

Exercises for Writing. — A *brick* house. A pedler's *pack*. *Arc*, part of a circle. The ship *stuck* fast. *Lac*, a resinous substance. The *deck* of a vessel. A large *rock*. *Talc*, a mineral. I was *struck* with astonishment. A sheet of *zinc*. The *neck* of a bottle. *Black* cloth. The *wreck* of a ship. A *sick* child. Good *luck*.

4. Several nouns and adjectives ending in *th* sharp (as in *thin*) are changed into verbs by the addition of a silent *e*, making the sound of *th* flat (as in *this*); as, *bath*, *bathe*; *breath*, *breathe*; *loath*, *loathe*.

Exercises for Writing. — *Bathe* often. I can hardly *breathe*. To *loathe* food. *Clothe* yourself suitably. *Wreathe* me a garland. *Sheathe* the sword. *Swathe* the child.

5. Words of one syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel (as *wit*, *hot*, *plan*), and words of two or more syllables, ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable (as *propel*, *regret*), double that consonant on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *wit*, *witty*; *hot*, *hottest*; *plan*, *planning*; *propel*, *propeller*; *regret*, *regretted*.

REMARK. The letters *k*, *v*, and *x* are never doubled.

EXCEPTIONS. The derivatives of *gas*; as, *gases*, *gaseous*.

Exercises for Writing. — A *running* fire. A *spotted* fur. A *tin dipper*. *Muddy* walking. Be not a *laggard*. Uncommon *excellence*. No *admittance*. An unexpected *acquittal*. A *reddish* color. *Uncontrollable* rage. It was *trodden* under foot. The *beggar* was a good *swimmer*. A *gaseous* substance. A noisy *braggart*. A *knotted* oak. "Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick." The *whizzing* of an arrow.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words : —

bar	fret	plan	rag
dip	hum	plod	stab
abut	aver	debar	entrap
acquit	begin	demur	permit
allot	bestir	deter	unman

6. If a word ends with two consonants (as *mourn*, *abstract*), or if a diphthong precedes the last consonant (as *sweet*, *join*), or if the accent is not on the last syllable (as *suffer*), the final consonant is not doubled on receiving an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *mourn*, *mourning*; *abstract*, *abstracted*; *sweet*, *sweetest*; *join*, *joiner*; *suffer*, *suffereth*.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule, with respect to most of the words ending in the letter *l*, which, on assuming an additional syllable beginning with a vowel, are allowed by long-prevailing usage to double the *l*, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, *travel*, *travelled*, *traveller*. But the derivatives of *parallel* are written without doubling the *l*; as, *paralleled*, *unparalleled*.

The following list comprises the words ending in *l* which have not the accent on the last syllable : —

apparel	dial	handse	marvel	rival
barrel	dishevel	hatchel	model	rowel
bevel	drivel	imperil	panel	shovel
bowel	duel	jewel	parcel	shrivel
cancel	embowel	kennel	pencil	snivel
carol	enamel	kernel	peril	tassel
cavil	empanel	label	pistol	trammel
channel	equal	laurel	pommel	travel
chisel	gambol	level	quarrel	tunnel
counsel	gravel	libel	ravel	unravel
cudgel	grovel	marshal	revel	victual

The derivatives of these words are spelled, in the Dictionaries of Perry and Webster, with a single *l*; and this mode is also more or less favored by Ash and Walker; and although it better accords with the analogy of the language, yet the prevailing usage is to double the *l*.

2. The following verbs, *to kidnap*, *to worship*, *to bias*, and *to compromise*, also commonly double the last letter on assuming an additional syllable.

Exercises for Writing. — I had *expected* to see you *sooner*. A pleasant *meeting*. A disagreeable *visitor*. A *gravelled* walk. *Greener* fields than ours. A *profitable* investment. The child was *kidnapped*. A *sheepish* look. The *marvellous* boy. The *nearest* port. A *lasting* injury. A devout *worshipper*. Bad *counsellors*. A *carpeted* floor. *Dishevelled* hair. *Unparalleled* audacity. Get the joiner to repair the *railing*. An ocean *steamer*. A patient *sufferer*. *Unreasonable* requirements.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words: —

call	drain	quaff	toil
cheat	fill	muff	vain
chill	main	trill	seal
affect	chisel	enter	kidnap
bicker	darken	equal	obstruct
bluster	demand	harass	veneer

7. Words ending in silent *e* drop this letter on receiving an additional termination beginning with a vowel; as, *blame*, *blamable*; *bride*, *bridal*; *force*, *forcible*; *like*, *liking*; *ice*, *icy*.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before the terminations *able* and *ous*, in order to soften the preceding *c* or *g*; as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *change*, *changeable*; *courage*, *courageous*.

2. The following words are also exceptions: *dye* (to color), *dyeing*; *eye*, *eyeing*; *hoe*, *hoeing*; *shoe*, *shoeing*; and when *ing* is added to the verbs *singe*, *springe* (to ensnare), *swinge* (to whip), and *tinge*, the *e* is retained; as, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, and *tingeing*, in order to distinguish these participles from *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, and *tinging* (ringing).

REMARK. Verbs ending in *ie*, after dropping *e*, change *i* into *y* on adding *ing*; as, *die*, *dying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *vying*.

Exercises for Writing. — An *excusable* mistake. *Inconceivable* distances. A *relative* pronoun. Board and *lodging*. *Lying* is the meanest of vices. An *outrageous* assault. The *communion* of saints. *Swinish* gluttony. *Noticeable* facts. Your dress is *singeing*. A

changeable silk. I was *eying* the man as he was *heeing*. Did you meet with a *refusal*? The *dyeing* of cloth. The man is *dying*. An *insurance* policy. A *shady* grove. *Coming* events. A *desirable* situation. A *stony* soil. A *thievish* propensity. A *bridal* dress. A *spiral* line.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words:—

charge	dote	fate	starve
close	face	maze	trace
commerce	image	oblige	service
expire	inflamm	office	umbrage

8. Words ending in silent *c* generally retain this letter on receiving an additional termination beginning with a consonant; as, *babe*, *babes*; *cane*, *canes*; *shame*, *shameful*; *life*, *lifeless*; *engage*, *engagement*; *pale*, *paleness*.

EXCEPTIONS. The words *wisdom*, *awful*, *nursling*, *duly*, *truly*, *wholly*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *argument*, *judgment*.

Exercises for Writing. — A *careful* guide. A *shameless* avowal. An *awful* judgment. Amidst the *tuneful* choir. A *specious* argument, *truly*. His *lameness* increases. The *abridgment* is *wholly* valueless. Your *acknowledgment* was *duly* received. It is *merely* a *shameful* encouragement of idleness. A strong *inducement*. It is wrong to be *revengeful*. The picture is a good *likeness*.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words:—

duke	guile	lodge	safe
false	home	love	waste
disgrace	feeble	meddle	remorse
entice	forgive	pillage	serene

9. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, generally change the *y* into *i* in their derivatives; as, *deny*, *denied*; *mercy*, *mercies*; *ruby*, *rubies*; *holy*, *holiness*; *jolly*, *jollity*; *pity*, *pitiable*.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. The derivatives of *dry*, *shy*, and *sly*; as, *dryly*, *shyness*, *slyness*.

2. *Y* is retained before the terminations *ing*, *ish*, *ism*, and *ist*, to prevent the doubling of the *i*; as, *denying*, *babyish*, *toryism*, *copyist*. *Y* is also retained in the possessive singular of nouns; as, *spy*, *spy's*; *party*, *party's*.

he

Exercises for Writing. — Are you *satisfied*? The *merriest* day of all the year. O, it was *pitiful*! She answered him very *dryly*. An extensive *business*. A *merciless* villain. A *zealous* votarist. A *stupefying* drink. A good *copyist*. A source of constant *mortification*. *Stories* from the poets. The *jury's* instructions. He *applies* himself closely to his *business*. You can *easily* ascertain his name.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words:—

body	glory	pygmy	speedy
defy	likely	vary	surety
dropsy	merry	sorry	weary

10. Final *y*, preceded by a vowel, remains unchanged before an additional termination; as, *boy*, *boys*, *boyish*; *delay*, *delays*, *delaying*, *delayed*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *valley*, *valleys*.

REMARK. The final *ey* of nouns is often erroneously changed in the plural into *ies*; as, *attorney*, *attornies*; *valley*, *vallies*.

EXCEPTIONS. The words *daily*; *laid*, *lain*; *paid*; *said*, *said*; *stay*, *staid* (also regularly written *stayed*); and their compounds; as, *misaid*, *unpaid*, &c.

Exercises for Writing. — He *says* that he shall remain several *days*. Lisbon was *destroyed* by an earthquake in 1755. Shakespeare's *plays*. What was *said*? "From our own selves our *joys* must flow." He gains strength *daily*. "Peeping from forth *their* *alleys* green." "Where have ye *laid* him?" *Delays* are dangerous. Why have you *stayed* so long? The letter has been *misaid*. She is *gayly* dressed.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words:—

buy	clay	coy	joy
annoy	chimney	display	money

11. Words ending with a double letter, or with *a*, *o*, or *w*, generally retain the same on receiving an additional syllable not beginning with the same letter; as, *stiffly*, *glossy*, *successful*, *agreeable*, *fleeing*, *wooer*, *huzzaed*, *echoing*, *allowance*.

EXCEPTIONS. Words ending in *ll* generally drop one *l* when used to form the first part of a compound word; as, *almighty*, *altogether*, *welfare*, *chilblain*; they also omit it before the suffixes *ful* and *ness*; as, *wilful*, *duiness*. But *illness*, *chillness*, *shrillness*, *stillness*, *smallness*, and *tallness* follow the rule.

Exercises for Writing. — A *rolling* stone. A *mossy* bank. *Agreeing* testimony. The college is well *endowed*. *Echoing* walks. He answered me very *gruffly*. The *stillness* of death. “*Welcome* the coming, speed the parting guest.” How is the word *fulness* spelled? A *skilful* artist. “I was not *always* a man of woe.” I left him *almost* speechless. An example of true *heroism*. A *yellowish* color. A *wilful* child. He was *subpœnaed*, or commanded to attend court. A *billowy* sea. The *cooing* of a dove.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words:—

bliss	free	snow	thaw
dwell	scoff	stuff	thrall
arrow	dismiss	recall	sorrow
bestow	forego	renew	tattoo

12. Words ending in a double letter generally retain both letters in compounds and in derivatives formed by prefixing a word or a syllable to the root; as, *waterfall*, *misspell*, *windmill*, *rebuff*, *foresee*.

EXCEPTIONS. *Withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*, *distil*, *instil*, *fulfil*, *until*.

Exercises for Writing. — “*Wherewithal* shall a young man cleanse his way?” *Farewell* to all my greatness. The *downfall* of nations. *Fulfil* the golden rule. Wait *until* morning. An antique *hourglass*. We *distil* spirituous liquors. Why do they *disagree*?

13. Compound words are generally spelled in the same manner as the simple words that compose them; as, *landmark*, *pitchfork*, *railroad*, *save-all*.

EXCEPTIONS. An *e* is omitted in the word *wherever* (where-ever). For other exceptions see Rules 11 and 12.

Exercises for Writing. — “Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.” “I know a bank *whereon* the wild thyme grows.” The *pale-faced* moon. “He is the *freeman* whom the truth makes free.” A lady’s *bandbox*. “Yonder *ivy-mantled* tower.” The study of *book-keeping*.

14. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding the letter *s*, when the singular ends with a sound which will unite with the sound of *s*; and by adding the syllable *es* (or *s*, forming with a

silent *e* final the syllable *es*), when the singular will not unite with the sound of *s*; as, *mob, mobs; chief, chiefs; joy, joys; street, streets; bribe, bribes; bridge, bridges; match, matches; crocus, crocuses; box, boxes; wish, wishes; cross, crosses.*

REMARKS. When *s* is added to a silent *e* final preceded by a soft *c* or *g*, or by *s*, it forms a separate syllable with the *e*; as, *place, places; judge, judges; vase, vases.*

Nouns which form their plural by adding *es* are those which end in *eā* (as in *church*), *e, sh, ss, or z.*

Some nouns are used only in the singular; as, *pride, steel*; some only in the plural; as, *scissors, tongs*; and some have the same form in both numbers; as, *deer, sheep.*

EXCEPTIONS. 1. Nouns ending in *i* form the plural by the addition of *es*; as, *alkali, alkalis; rabbi, rabbies.*

2. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form the plural according to Rule 9.

3. Many nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, form the plural by adding *es*; as, *cargo, cargoes; hero, heroes.*

REMARK. Nouns ending in *o* preceded by another vowel, form the plural regularly by adding *s* only to the singular; as, *cameo, cameos; folio, folios.* The plural of the following nouns, in which the final *o* is immediately preceded by a consonant, is also commonly formed by adding *s* only: *armadillo, bravo, canto, cento, duodecimo, grotto, halo, junto, memento, octavo, portico, proviso, rotundo, salvo, sirocco, solo, tyro, virtuoso, zgro.* The plural of *quarto* is written *quartos* or *quartoes.*

4. The following nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form the plural by changing these terminations into *ves*:—

beef	half	life	sheaf	wife
calf	knife	loaf	shelf	wolf
elf	leaf	self	thief	

Other nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, and those ending in *ff*, form the plural regularly. The plural of *wharf*, however, in the United States, is generally written *wharves*, but in England *wharfs.* *Staff* becomes *staves*; but its compounds are regular; as, *flagstaff, flagstaffs.*

5. The plurals of the following nouns are variously and irregularly formed: *brother, brothers* (of the same family), *brethren* (of the same society or profession); *child, children*; *die, dies* (for coining), *dice* (for playing); *foot, feet*; *goose, geese*; *man, men*; * *mouse, mice*; *ox, oxen*;

* So also the compounds of *man*; as, *freeman, freemen; Dutchman, Dutchmen; Frenchman, Frenchmen*; but the words *cayman, firman, German, Mussulman, and Ottoman*, being simple English words, form the plural regularly; thus, *caymans, Germans, Germans, Mussulmans, Ottomans.*

pea, pease (collectively), *peas* (as individual seeds); *ponny, pence* (as a sum of money), *pennies* (as individual coins); *tooth, teeth*; *woman, women*.

6. Compound words formed of a noun and an adjective, or of two nouns connected by a preposition, generally pluralize the first word; as, *knight-errant, cousins-german, sons-in-law*.

REMARK. Nouns ending in *ful* are not properly compound words, and therefore follow the rule, by adding *s* to the termination; as, *handfuls, spoonfuls*.

7. Nouns from foreign languages often retain their original plurals, and some have also an English form; as, *memorandum, memoranda* or *memorandums*; *stamen, stamens* and *stamina*. For the plurals of such words the pupil must consult his dictionary.

Exercises for Writing.—The evening *shades*. "What can ennoble *sots*, or *slaves*, or *cowards*?" "Tis with our judgments as our *watches*." "Even in our *ashes* live their wonted *fires*." A bunch of *crocuses*. The *houses* are painted white. "*Mottoes* of the heart." A band of *desperadoes*. "*Riches* are the baggage of virtue." The bright *flamingoes*. "We were binding *sheaves* in the field." The *leaves* of the forest. *Children*, obey your parents. Etna and Vesuvius are celebrated *volcanoes*. Do not mispronounce the word *brethren*. Many *women* were there. *Thieves* break through, and steal. Destructive *tornadoes*. Amend your *ways* and your *doings*. The *wages* of sin. Bring *lilies* in *handfuls*.

Apply the rule to the formation of derivatives from the following words:—

arc	case	latch	ray
ash	crime	life	ridge
bell	dew	mass	seam
bone	fox	mat	sob
bud	gold	muff	strife
cap	grief	rag	toy
can	jaw	race	vein
cable	court-martial	negro	seaman
chorus	grotto	pailful	stratum

15. In all cases of doubt or of dispute to which the preceding rules do not apply, the spelling of words should be conformed to the best usage of the present day.

Observations.—1. There is a class of words ending in *or* or *our*, as *favor, honor*, or *favour, honour*, respecting the orthography

of which there is a diversity in usage ; but it is the prevailing, though not uniform, practice in this country to spell almost the whole of this class of words without the *u* ; as, *favor*, *honor*. Yet *enamour* and *tambour* retain the *u*, and both of the two forms, *Saviour* and *Savior*, are in common use.

Exercises for Writing. — “ *Honor* and shame from no condition rise.” The *vigor* of manhood. Fortune *favours* the brave. The *emperor* of the French. A *tambour*-frame. Hard *labor*. A favorite *author*. *Enamoured* of virtue. The *terror* by night. The *rigor* of a frozen climate. A pleasant *flavor*. Our Lord and *Saviour*, Jesus Christ. A famous *warrior*. His writings are full of *humor*. A tale of *horror*. An innocent *error*. The *splendor* of the rising sun. The *governor* of a state or a territory. The *mirrors* of the ancients were made of brass or of steel. “Thou shalt love thy *neighbor* as thyself.” An unfounded *rumor*. Clouds are *vapors* floating in the air.

2. Words of two or more syllables, which formerly ended in *ick*, as *musick*, *publick*, are now written without the *k*, as *music*, *public* ; *bailiwick* and *candlestick* are exceptions. The verbs to *frolic*, to *mimic*, to *physic*, and to *traffic*, on assuming another syllable beginning with *e* or *i*, insert the *k*, in order to keep the *e* hard ; as, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*.

Exercises for Writing. — *Logic* is the art of reasoning. An unprovoked *attack*. *Rhetoric* is the art of composition. “A band of maidens gayly *frolicking*.” The practice of *magic*. Soldiers’ *barracks*. There is considerable *trafficking* along the coast. *Arctic* discoveries. A *romantic* adventure. You should not have *mimicked* the old man. A *rheumatic* fever.

3. Words ending in *ise* and *ize* are mostly verbs ; and in relation to these terminations there is a diversity in usage, the same verbs sometimes ending in *ize* and sometimes in *ise*.

The following list comprises most of the verbs which are generally written with the termination *ise* : —

advise	apprise	comprise	despise
advertise	chastise	compromise	devise
affranchise	circumcise	demise	disfranchise

disguise	enterprise	merchandise	supervise
divertise	exercise	misprize	surmise
enfranchise	exorcise	premise	surprise
emprise	franchise	revise	

In relation to the following words, *catechise* or *catechize*, *criticise* or *criticize*, *patronise* or *patronize*, *recognise* or *recognize*, the dictionaries and usage are divided, though the greater part of the dictionaries give the termination *ise* to these verbs. There are also various other verbs of this termination, with respect to which both the dictionaries and usage are divided.

Exercises for Writing. — How do you pluralize nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel? *Apologize* for your mistake. You *surprise* me. I must *promise* a few things. *Familiarize* yourself with this idea. *Devise* a better plan. *Sympathize* with the afflicted.

4. There is a class of words ending in *tre*, *bre*, *chre*, *gre*, and *vre*, as, *centre*, *fibre*, *ochre*, *ogre*, *manœuvre*, &c., which are by some written *center*, *fiber*, *ocker*, *oger*, *maneuver*, &c.; but the former mode is supported by the prevailing and best usage.

Exercises for Writing. — The *centre* of the grove. *Sabre*, a sort of sword. A bishop's *mître*. A whited *sepulchre*. A hymn in short *metre*. A bold *manœuvre*. The kingly *sceptre*. A *spectre*, or apparition. Did you go to the *theatre*? The *lustre* of satin. A *sombre* color.

5. There is a class of words which have in their derivation a twofold origin, from the Latin and French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable *en* or *in*, the former being derived from the French, and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these, it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage; as, for example, *inquire* or *enquire*, *insure* or *ensure*, &c.

I. Christian Names of Men and Women.

1. Names of Men.

AA'RON (a'ron)	Ash'er	Ed'ward
Ab'di-el	Ash'ur	Ed'win
A'bel	Ân-gûs'tus	Eg'bert
A-bi'a-thar	Ân-gûs'tia, Ân's'tin	El'bert
A'bi-el, or A-b'e'el		El'dred
A-bi'jah	Bald'win	E-lo-ã'zar
Ab'ner	Bar-a-chi'as	E'li
A'bra-ham	Bar'na-bas, Bar'na-by	E-li'ab
A'bram	Ber-thôl'o-mew	E-li'hû
Ab'sa-lôm	Bis'il	E-li'jah, E-li'as
Ad'am	Ba'la	E-liph'e-lét
A'din	Bân'e-dict, Bân'net	E-li'sha
A-dôl'phus	Bân'ja-min	E-li'zur
Ad-o-ni'ram	Bê-nô-ni	E'l'na-thân
Al'an, or Al'lan	Bê-ri'ah	E-mân'u-êl
Al'a-ric	Ber'nard	E'no-ãs
Al'bert	Bê-thû'el	E'noah
Al-ex-an'der	Bôn'i-face	E'nos
Al'fred	Br'ian	E'phra-ïm
Al'ten		E-rûs'mus
A-lôn'zô	Cad-wal'le-der (-wôl')	E-rûs'tus
Al-phê'us	Cæ'gar	Er'nest
Al-phôn'êô	Ca'leb	E'sau
Al'vah	Câl'vin	E'than
Al'van	Câç'il	Ed'gene
Al'vin, Al'win	Cê'phas	Ed-es'bi-ús
Am-a-ri'ah	Charles	Ed'stace
Am'a-ã, or A-mã'sa	Chris'to-phêr	Ev'an or Iv'an
Am'brôse	Clár'ence	Ev'er-ard
Am'mi	Clêm'ent	E-zê'ki-el
A'mos	Côn'rad	Ez'ra
Ân'drew	Côn'stan-tine	
An-drô-ni'cus	Cox-nê-li-ús	Fê'lix
An'sôlm, An'sôl	Cûth'bert	Fêr'di-nând
An'tho-ny (-tô-)	Cy'rus	Fer-nân'dô
An'to-ny		Frâncis, the sa'
Âr-chê-lâ'us	Dân'i-el	Frânk'lîn
Âr-chi-bald	Dê-ri'us	Frêd'êr-ic
A'ri-el	Dâ'vid	
Âr'nold	Dê-mê'tri-ús	Gã'br'i-el
Âr'te-mas	Di-o-ný'si-ús, Dên'nis	Gã-mã'li-el
Âr'thur		Gêôf'frêy
A'sa	Eb'en	Gêôr'ge
As'a-hêl	Eb-en-s'zer	Gêr'ard
A'saph	Ed'gar	Ed'ê-on
Ash'bel	Ed'mund	El'bert

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150 CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Sim'e-on, S'rmon	Tim'o-thy	Viv'i-an
Sol'o-mon	Tr'tus	
St'e-phen (st'e/vn)	T'o-bi'as	Wal'ter
Syd'ney	Tris'tram, Tris'tam	Wil'liam
Syl'van		Win'fred
	Ü'rban	
Thad-d'e-us	Ü-ri'ah	Zab'di-el
Th'e'o-bald (or th'bald)	Ü-ri-an	Zac-ch'e-us
Th'e'o-dore	Ü-ri-el	Zach-a-ri'ah, Zach'a-ry
Th'e-oph'i-lüs		Zed-e-ki'ah
Th'e-ron	Val'en-tine	Z'e-l'o'te
Thöm'as (thm'as)	Vin'cent	Z'e-nas

2. Names of Women.

<u>AB'IGAIL</u>	Ce'li-a	Ea-g'e-ni-a
A'da	Chär'i-ty	Ea'ga-ni-e
Ad'e-line	Chär'lotte	Ea'nice
Ad'e-lä	Chlö'e	Ea-ph'e-mi-a
Ad'e-läide	Chris-ti-a'na (kr'ist-yo-)	E-vän'ge-line
A-de'li-a	Cl'e'op-ly	E'va, Eve
Ad'e-line	Clär'a	E'v-e-li'na
Ag'e-the	Clä-ris'sa	
Ag'näs	Clém-en-ti'na	Fän'ny
Ä'l'ice, A-l'i'ci-a (-sho-)	Cyn'thi-a	F'e-li'ci-a (f'e-liah'e-a)
Al-mi'ra	Däb'o-räh	Fi-d'e-li-a
Al-thä'e	Dä'li-a	Flö'ra
Am'a-bel	Di-a'na	Flör'ence
A-män'da	Di-ä'n'ta	Frän'ces
A-mö'li-a	Di-ä'n'ta	
A'my	Di'nah	Gän'e-vi-ève
An-g'e-l'i'na	Dö'ra	Göör-gi-a'na
An'na, Anne, Ann	Dör'cas	Göör-gi'na
Ar-a-bé'l'a	Dör-q-thä'e, Dör'o-thy	Gär'trüdä
Ä-ri-a'na	Dry-sil'l'a	Gräce, Grä'ti-a (-sho-)
Ar'ri-a		
Au-güs't-a	E'dith	Hän'nah
Au-rö'li-a	Ed'na	Hä'r-ri-et
	El'e-a-nor	Hän-ri-ët'ta
Bär'bä-rä	El'i-nor	Häl'en
B'e-a-trice	E-li'za	Häph'zi-bah
Be-lin'da	E-liz'a-bäth, E-liz'a-bäth	Häs'ter
Ber'tha	El'la	Hö-no'ra
Bö'sey	El'jan	Häl'dah
Blä'nche	El'sie	
Brid'gét	Em'e-lina, Em'me-line	I'da
	Em'i-ly	I'nöz
Cä-mil'l'a	Em'ma	I-rä-ne
Cär'o-line	Er'näs-tine	Ig'a-bel, Ig'a-bäl'la
Cäth'rine, Cäth'o-rine	Es'ther (-ter), Häs'ter	
Ce-cil'i-a	Eth'e-lind	Jäne

<u>Jə-nət', Jean-nétte'</u>	<u>Măr'tha</u>	<u>Rəq's-mond</u>
<u>Jə-mi'mə</u>	<u>Mă'ry</u>	<u>Rəx-s'nə</u>
<u>Jə-rə'shə</u>	<u>Mə-ti'də, Maud</u>	<u>Ráth</u>
<u>Jəan, Jə-án'nə</u>	<u>Máy</u>	
<u>Jə-gə-nhina</u>	<u>Mə-hét's-blo, Mə-hít's-blo</u>	<u>Sə-b'i'nə</u>
<u>Jəyco</u>	<u>Məl'i-cənt</u>	<u>Sə-br'i'nə</u>
<u>Jə'dith</u>	<u>Mə-jis'sə</u>	<u>Sə'ly</u>
<u>Jə'li-a</u>	<u>Măr'cy</u>	<u>Sə-lə'mə</u>
<u>Jə-li-s'nə</u>	<u>Mi-nér'və</u>	<u>Səl'və</u>
<u>Jə'li-ət</u>	<u>Min'nə</u>	<u>Sə'rah, Sə'ra</u>
	<u>Mi-rán'də</u>	<u>Sə-l'i'nə</u>
	<u>Mir'j-am</u>	<u>Sj-by'l'is, Sib'yil, Syb'il</u>
<u>Kəth's-rine, Kəth'ə-rine</u>		<u>Sə-ph'i's</u>
<u>Kə-tə'rah</u>	<u>Nən'cy</u>	<u>Sə-phrō'n'i-a</u>
<u>Kə-zr'ah</u>	<u>Nə'ra</u>	<u>Stəl'is</u>
	<u>Q-c-tə'v'i-a</u>	<u>Sə'gan, Sə-gán'nə</u>
<u>Lə-ti'v'i-a (-tish')</u>	<u>Q-lym'pi-a</u>	
<u>Ləu'ra</u>		<u>Təb'i-thə</u>
<u>Lə-vin'i-a</u>	<u>Q-lym'pi-a</u>	<u>Təm'per-ance</u>
<u>Lə-q-nə'ra</u>		<u>Thə-q-də'ra</u>
<u>Lə-ti'v'i-a, Lə'tice</u>	<u>Pə'tience (-shəns)</u>	<u>Thə-q-də'si-a (-shə-)</u>
<u>Ləl'y</u>	<u>Pəu-li'nə</u>	<u>Thəm's-ə-gine (təm')</u>
<u>Lə'is</u>	<u>Pə-nəl'q-pə</u>	<u>Trj-phē'nə</u>
<u>Lou'isə, Lou'ise'</u>	<u>Pə'sis</u>	<u>Trj-phō'sə</u>
<u>Lə-cin'də</u>	<u>Phē'be</u>	
<u>Lə-crē'ti-a (-shə-)</u>	<u>Phī'lip'pə</u>	<u>U-rā'nj-a</u>
<u>Lə'ci-a (-shə-), Lə'cy</u>	<u>Phō'hə</u>	<u>Ūr-sə-lə</u>
<u>Lyd'i-a</u>	<u>Phyl'is</u>	
	<u>Rəl'y</u>	<u>Və-lə'rj-a</u>
<u>Mə'həl</u>	<u>Pris-cil'lə</u>	<u>Vic-tō'rj-a</u>
<u>Məg-də-lén</u>	<u>Prā'dence</u>	<u>Vl'də</u>
<u>Məd'ə-lino</u>		<u>Vl'q-lə, Vl'q-lēt</u>
<u>Məg-də-lə'nə</u>	<u>Rə'chəl</u>	<u>Vix-gin'i-a</u>
<u>Mə'hə-lə</u>	<u>Rə-bēc'cə</u>	
<u>Măr'ci-a (-shə-)</u>	<u>Rhō'də</u>	<u>Wl-l-həl-m'i'nə</u>
<u>Măr'gə-rēt</u>	<u>Rə'sə, Rə'se</u>	<u>Win'i-frēd</u>
<u>Mə-r'ra</u>	<u>Rə-gə-bəl'lə</u>	
<u>Mə-rj-ənnə'</u>	<u>Rəq's-liq</u>	<u>Zə-nō'b'i-a</u>
<u>Mə'rj-ən</u>		

II. Marks or Points used in Writing and Printing.

, Comma.	" "	Quotation.	˘ The Short.
; Semicolon.	[]	Brackets.	¨ Diæresis.
: Colon.	⁂	Index.	¸ Cedilla.
. Period.	^	Caret.	* Asterisk.
? Interrogation.	}	Brace.	† Dagger.
! Exclamation.	}		‡ Double Dagger.
() Parenthesis.	***	Ellipsis.	§ Section.
— Dash.	ˆ	Accents.	Parallels.
' Apostrophe.	-	The Long.	¶ Paragraph.
- Hyphen.			

The points or marks most frequently employed in written composition serve to show more clearly the writer's meaning, and the pauses and inflections required in reading.

The Comma (,) marks the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and usually requires a momentary pause.

The Semicolon (;) is used to separate such portions of a sentence as are less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and requires a somewhat longer pause.

The Colon (:) is used between parts less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon, and admits of a longer pause.

A Period (.) indicates the end of a sentence, and requires a full stop.

REMARK. — The period is also used after all abbreviations; as, *Eng.* for *England*.

The Note of Interrogation (?) is placed at the end of a direct question; as, *What is the matter?**

The Note of Exclamation, or Admiration, (!) is used after expressions of strong emotion, and after solemn invocations and earnest addresses; as, *Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!†*

The marks of Parenthesis () are generally used to enclose a word, phrase, or remark, which is merely incidental or explanatory, and which might be omitted without injury to the sense or construction; as,

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)

Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace.

The Dash (—) is used to denote an unfinished sentence, a sudden turn, an abrupt transition, or that a significant pause is required; as, "The pages of history — how is it that they are so dark and sad?"

REMARK. — The dash may be used after other points, to increase the length of a pause. By some writers dashes are employed instead of the marks of parenthesis.

* This mark is said to have been formed from the first and last letters of the Latin word *Quæstio* (question) placed one over the other; thus, $\frac{Q}{O}$.

† This mark is said to have been formed from the Latin word *Joy*, written one over the other; thus, $\frac{J}{O}$.

The Apostrophe ('), a mark differing in appearance from the comma only in being placed above the line, is used to denote the omission of one or more letters; as, *ne'er* for *never*, *tho'* for *though*. It is also the sign of the possessive case of nouns, being used before *s* in the singular number, and commonly after it in the plural; as, *boy's*, *boys'*.

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and to join the constituent parts of some compound and derivative words; as, *cit-i-zen*, *town-house*, *pre-eminence*. It is also used at the end of a line, when the whole of a word cannot be got into it, and shows that the rest of the word is at the beginning of the following line.

Quotation-marks (" ") are used to show that the exact words of another are exhibited; as, There is much truth in the proverb, "Light gains make heavy purses." A quotation within a quotation is marked by single points; as, "The 'broad Hellespont' still rolls into the Ægean." "One of the greatest names in English literature is that of Chaucer, — 'Britain's first poet.'"

Brackets, or Crotchets, [] are chiefly used in citations to enclose an explanation, correction, or omitted word, phrase, or sentence, inserted by some other person than the author; as, "She [Nature] gave him [man] alone the power of laughing."

The Index, or Hand, (~~ss~~) is used to show that special attention is directed to a particular passage. Sometimes three stars, arranged thus (* * *), are used instead of the Index.

The Caret (^), a mark used in writing, shows that a letter or word, which was accidentally omitted, has been inserted above the line; as,

Every ^{ice} is known by ^{its} fruit.

The Brace (—) is used to connect two or more words or lines with something to which they are related; as, James

Charles } Stuart.
Mary }

Marks of Ellipsis (***) indicate the omission of letters, words, or sentences; as, *K**g G****s* for *King George*. Sometimes a long dash, or a succession of dots, is used instead of the stars; as, *L—d M—y* for *Lord Murray*.

A simple child, ●

That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb, —
What should it know of death ?

There are three marks termed accents, — the Acute (´), the Grave (`), and the Circumflex (^). The acute accent is used to indicate the syllable in a word which requires the principal stress in pronunciation; as, *nav'i-ga-ble*. It is also used to denote the rising inflection of the voice. The grave accent is sometimes used in poetry over the letter *e*, to show that it must be fully pronounced; as, —

Hence, loathèd Melancholy.

It is also used to denote the falling inflection of the voice. The circum-

flex accent is sometimes used to indicate a peculiar wave of the voice, and, in works on pronunciation, as in this book, to denote the broad sound of a vowel.

The Long, or Macron (—), is used to denote the long sound or quantity of a vowel; as in *fâmous*, *silent*.

The Short, or Breve (˘), is used to denote the short sound or quantity of a vowel; as in *mätter*, *siltör*.

The Diæresis (¨) is placed over the second of two vowels, which might otherwise be mistaken for a diphthong, to show that they must be sounded separately; as, *aerial*. The diæresis is sometimes used, in poetry, instead of the grave accent, to show that the letter *e*, in the syllable *ed*, is to be fully pronounced. Occasionally the acute accent is used for the same purpose. Thus:

Hence, *loathed* Melancholy!

Hence, *loathéd* Melancholy!

The Cedilla (¸) is placed under the letter *c*, in words from the French, to show that it has the sound of *s*; as in *façade*. It is also used, as in this book, on the letters *g*, *s*, and *x*, when they have their soft sound.

The Asterisk, or Star (*), the Dagger, or Obelisk (†), the Double Dagger (‡), the Section (§),* Parallels (||), and the Paragraph (¶),* are marks, used in the order here given, referring to the margin or the bottom of a page. Small italic letters or Arabic figures are sometimes employed for the same purpose. The mark called the Paragraph (¶) is used in the Bible to denote the beginning of a new subject. In other books the beginning of a new subject is now indicated by commencing a new line a little farther from the margin than the beginning of the other lines. This is termed *indenting*.

The following characters, the general use of which has already been explained, are sometimes employed for other purposes.

Two Commas (“ or ”) are occasionally used to avoid repetition, instead of the word or words immediately above them. In *catalogues* of books, a dash is sometimes employed for the same purpose; as,

Cowper's Complete Poetical Works, 4 vols. calf.

———— Task, and other Poems, 2 “ “

Leaders are periods or hyphens used in indexes to books, tables of contents, and similar matter, to *lead* the eye across the page or column. An illustration may be seen in the table of contents at the beginning of this book.

In addition to the marks already treated of, arbitrary characters are sometimes used, as in this book, and in dictionaries, for the purpose of indicating the pronunciation of words.

* The mark for the Section (§) is said to have been formed from the initial letters of the two Latin words *Signum Sectionis*, meaning *the sign of the section*. The paragraph (¶) is nothing more than a capital P reversed, the white part being made black and the black part white, for the sake of greater distinction.

III. Syllabication, or the Division of Words into Syllables.

In writing, a word frequently occurs so near the end of a line that it becomes necessary to carry over a part of its syllables to the beginning of the next line. It is, therefore, a matter of considerable practical importance, to understand the proper mode of dividing words into syllables. The following rules are of very general application.

1. Consonants should be joined to the vowels or diphthongs whose sounds they modify ; as, *trig-a-nam-e-try*, *e-qui-lib-ri-um*.

REMARK I. In separating words into syllables, we are to be guided chiefly by the ear. Some words are allowably pronounced in more than one way, and a change in the pronunciation of a word will sometimes affect the syllabication. Thus, whether we say *brū've* or *brū'oe*, the *v* is joined to the latter syllable ; but, in *phalanx*, the *l* will go to the first or to the second syllable, according as we pronounce the word *phā'lānx* or *phā'lanx*.

REMARK II. Two or more consonants forming but one sound, as *ch*, *tch*, *gh*, *ng*, *ph*, *sh*, *th*, *wh*, are never separated ; as, *fush-ion*, *fu-ther*, *feath-er*, *ci-ther*, *ci-pher*, *proph-et*.

REMARK III. Rule 5, in all cases to which it applies, takes precedence of this rule ; as, *bask-ing*, *hind-er*, *reject-ed*, *pomp-ous*.

2. Two vowels coming together, but not constituting a diphthong, are separated ; as, *a-erial*, *cre-ator*, *ge-ometry*, *tri-al*, *sati-ety*, *sci-on*, *po-em*, *vacu-ity*.

3. Compound words are separated into the simple words of which they are composed ; as, *book-seller* (not *booksell-er*), *noble-man* (not *no-bleman*).

4. Prefixes are generally separated from the radical word ; as, *de-pop-ulate*, *e-normous*, *re-create* (to create anew), *re-present* (to present again), *post-script*, *trans-mit*. But when the first letter of a radical word is joined, in pronunciation, to a prefix ending in a vowel, the word is divided as if it were a primitive one ; as, *ded-icate*, *el-igible*, *rec-reate* (to refresh), *rep-resent* (to exhibit).

5. Suffixes and grammatical terminations are generally separated ; as, *teach-er*, *sail-ing*, *sad-der*, *stop-per*, *rap-ping*, *prov-est*, *ros-es*, *free-dom*, *brother-hood*, *friend-ship*, *assist-ance*. In this way we distinguish between such words as *count-er*, one who counts, and *coun-ter*, meaning *contrary* ; *form-er*, one who forms, and *for-mer*, meaning *previous* ; *hind-er*, in the rear, and *hin-der*, to delay ; *long-er*, one who longs, and *lon-ger*, of greater length.

EXCEPTIONS. *C* or *g* soft, preceding a grammatical termination, is joined to it ; for, if left at the end of a syllable, it would appear to have its hard sound. Thus we write *a-god*, *ca-ges*, *gra-cent*, *gau-gest*, *pa-ceth*, *pa-geth*, *ra-cer*, *sa-ger*, *tra-cing*, *wa-ging*, and not *ag-ed*, *grac-est*, &c.

✎ A syllable must never be broken at the end of a line.

Exercises for Writing.—Gladden. Upbraid. Impede. Fitting. Hypocrite. Vigor. Machination. Jealous. Zoology. Silence. Pam-

156 RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

phlet. Nephew. Looking-glass. Falsehood. Nevertheless. Congress. Medium. Rather. Weaver. Drinkest. Cruelty. Cases. Enable. Shining. Talent. Disgust. Reprobate. Coalesce. Lucre. Festive. Hand-writing. Parallelogram. Congenial. Forgetful. Gather. Nightingale. Swim. Moreover. Apothecary. Intercourse. Fishmonger. Formed. Graphic. Wager. Schoolmaster. Resentment. Placing. Other. Disapprobation. Suicide. Examine. Assuagest. Upon. Garden. Book. Detriment. Mechanism.

IV. Rules for the Use of Capital Letters.

The following classes of words should commence with capital letters :—

1. The first word of every sentence ; as, Blessed are the peace-makers.
2. The first word of every line of poetry ; as, —

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land !

3. The first word of a *direct* quotation ; as, Remember this ancient maxim, "Know thyself."

REMARK. An indirect quotation should be introduced without the use of a capital ; as, Franklin said that "three removes are as bad as a fire."

4. Appellations of the Deity or of Jesus Christ ; as, God, Creator, Saviour, Redeemer.

REMARK. A personal pronoun referring to the Deity is also begun with a capital, when used without a noun expressed ; as,

O ! talk of Him in solitary glooms,
Where, o'er the rock, the scarcely waving pine
Fills the brown shade with a religious awe.

5. Proper names and honorary titles ; as, Prince Albert, William the Conqueror, Queen Victoria, Gen. Taylor, Rev. John Wesley, January, Monday, Paris.

6. Common nouns personified ; as, —

The rosy-bosomed Hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear.

7. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O* ; as, "One morn I missed him on the accustomed hill."—"Such, O men of Athens ! were your ancestors."

8. Adjectives and nouns derived from proper names ; as, American, Christian, a Mahometan, a Brahmin.

9. Every important word in the titles and divisions of a book ; as, Grote's

History of Greece. — The Vicar of Wakefield. — Paradise Lost. — Book First.

Short detached pieces of writing, as title-pages, heads of chapters and sections, monumental inscriptions, signs, cards, &c., are often composed entirely of capitals.

Formerly capitals were used with little discrimination, and books were disfigured by their frequency. See page 159.

In writing, it is customary to draw two lines under such words as are intended to be put in small capitals, and three lines under such as should be printed in full capitals; as, —

Such was the Christian vision of the Church Universal.

The present exhibition will close on Saturday.

Exercises for Writing. — Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth. And Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man." The city of London. Hume's History of England. Our Father who art in heaven. It is recorded of him who "spake three thousand proverbs," that "his songs were a thousand and five." Whatever He wills is right. The Board of Trade. Whither shall I turn? Virtue the only True Source of Nobility. The Honorable Henry Erskine. "If Pain comes into a heart, he is quickly followed by Pleasure; and if Pleasure enters, you may be sure that Pain is not far off." A Grecian education was considered necessary to form the Roman orator, poet, or artist. Sir Matthew Hale. The Copernican system. — Lady Hamilton. "But thou, O Hope! with eyes so fair," "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

V. Italics, Old English, &c.

1. Italics.

Italic letters are those which slope from right to left downwards. They were invented, about the year 1500, by Aldus Manutius, a celebrated printer, who dedicated them to the states of Italy, whence the name.

It is impracticable to give complete rules for the use of Italics, but the following observations may be of some value: —

1. A very emphatic or important word, phrase, or sentence may be put in italics; as, *The free* of all climes and nations are themselves *a people*.
2. Contrasted terms are often printed in Italics; as,

Man never *is*, but always *to be*, blest.

3. Names of books, newspapers, vessels, &c., and words used merely as

such, are often printed in Italics, though some prefer the use of quotation-marks; as, Wordsworth, the author of *The Excursion*. The frigate *Constitution*. *House* is a monosyllable.

4. Words and phrases from foreign languages are distinguished by the use of Italics; as, The legislature adjourned *sine die*.

5. In the common English version of the Bible, Italics are used to indicate words which are not found in the original, but were supplied by the translators to complete or explain the meaning; as, "When Jesus saw her, he called *her to him*, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity:" — in the original, "he called, and said unto her."

6. Words of the first importance are sometimes printed in small capitals, or even in full capitals; as, "I would *never* lay down my arms, — *never, NEVER, NEVER.*"

7. When a word or phrase in an Italic sentence is to be distinguished from the rest, it should be printed in Roman letters, or, if particularly important, it may be put in small capitals; as, *The book is really indispensable.* — *The infinitive mood is governed by* VERBS, NOUNS, *or* ADJECTIVES.

8. It was formerly the custom to print almost all words of any importance in Italics, as is shown in the extract given on page 159.

9. In manuscript, a single line is drawn under words meant to be printed in Italics; as,

He, however, knew that success would attend the measure.

Exercises for Writing. — "I said an *elder* soldier, not a better." The examination was conducted *vivâ voce*. A late number of *The Morning Post*. "The words that I speak unto you, *they are spirit*, and *they are life*." The word *alphabet* is derived from the Greek. "To study a people's language will be to study *them*." The contest between the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*. *There are three kinds of* QUADRILATERALS.

2. Old English, &c.

The Old English, or Black Letter, was the character generally used in manuscript works, before the invention of printing (1452). The earliest printed books are in this character, and are styled black-letter books. The following stanza, from an old poem written in the early part of the sixteenth century, may serve as a specimen: —

Some have too much, yet still they crave;
 I little have, yet seek no more;
 They are but poor, though much they have;
 And I am rich with little store.

About the year 1550, the Roman and the Italic type came into general use in England; but the forms of some of the letters were different from those now in use, as is shown in the following alphabet: —

A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z, &c.

A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z, &c.

The principal differences are the following: I i and J j were regarded as one and the same letter, and were sometimes used interchangeably, as were also U u and V v; the letter s (in this form, s) was used only at the end of a word, its place at the beginning and in the middle being supplied by this character, ſ (in *Italic*), called "a long s;" the following double letters were also employed in addition to those still in use; ct, *ct*, for ct, *ct*; sb, *sb*, for sb, *sb*; sh, *sh*, for sh, *sh*; si, *si*, for si, *si*; sk, *sk*, for sk, *sk*; sl, *sl*, for sl, *sl*; ss, *ss*, for ss, *ss*; si, *si*, for si, *si*; sl, *sl*, for sl, *sl*; and st, *st*, for st, *st*.

The ten Arabic figures had the following forms: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

These peculiarities were all discarded from common use about the beginning of the present century, except the long ſ, which is still sometimes used, in *writing*, before another s.

The following extracts will illustrate some of the peculiarities mentioned:—

"When I consider how many bright and magnificent subjects the *Holy Scripture* affords and proffers, as it were, to *Poesie*, in the wise managing and illustrating whereof, the *Glory of God Almighty* might be joyned with the singular utility and noblest delight of *Mankind*, it is not without grief and indignation that I behold that *Divine Science* employing all her inexhaustible riches of *Wit* and *Eloquence* either in the wicked and beggarly *Flattery* of great persons, or the unmanly *Idolizing* of *Foolish Women*, or the wretched affectation of scurril *Laughter*, or at best, on the confused, antiquated *Dreams* of senseless *Fables* and *Metamorphoses*." COWLEY, 1656.

Sweet Swan of Avon! what a sight it were
To see thee in our waters yet appeare,
And make those flights upon the banks of Thames
That so did take Eliza and our Iames!

BEN IONSON, 1623.

VI. Roman and Arabic Notation.

1. Roman Notation.

I. One.	XIV. Fourteen.	LXXX. Eighty.
II. Two.	XV. Fifteen.	XC. Ninety.
III. Three.	XVI. Sixteen.	C. One hundred.
IV. Four.	XVII. Seventeen.	CC. Two hundred.
V. Five.	XVIII. Eighteen.	CCC. Three hundred.
VI. Six.	XIX. Nineteen.	CCCC. Four hundred.
VII. Seven.	XX. Twenty.	● D. Five hundred.
VIII. Eight.	XXI. Twenty-one.	DC. Six hundred.
IX. Nine.	XXX. Thirty.	DCC. Seven hundred.
X. Ten.	XL. Forty.	DCCC. Eight hundred.
XI. Eleven.	L. Fifty.	DCCCC. Nine hundred.
XII. Twelve.	LX. Sixty.	M. One thousand.
XIII. Thirteen.	LXX. Seventy.	MM. Two thousand.

By an examination of the table, it will be seen that all the different numbers are expressed by various combinations of the seven letters, C, D, I, L, M, V, X. The repetition of a letter repeats its value; thus, II denote *two*; XXX, *thirty*; CCCC, *four hundred*, &c. D, L, and V, however, are never repeated. A letter of a less value placed before a letter of a greater, is meant to be subtracted from it; placed after, it is meant to be added to it, thus: — ●

V. Five.	X. Ten.	L. Fifty.	C. A hundred.
IV. Four.	IX. Nine.	XL. Forty.	XC. Ninety.
VI. Six.	XI. Eleven.	LX. Sixty.	CX. A hundred and ten.

REMARK. Four was originally, and is now sometimes, written IIII; nine was originally written VIIII; fourteen, XIII; nineteen, XVIII; forty, XXXX; ninety, LXXXX; &c.

Different explanations have been given of the origin of the Roman method of notation. Leslie's account is as follows: The first numeral characters were probably simple strokes or straight lines, which could be easily cut on wood or stone. A dash thrown across the tenth stroke, would indicate the completion of the first, or natural, series; and thus, X, would stand for *ten*. The continued repetition of this mark would denote *twenty*, *thirty*, &c., up to a hundred, or *ten tens*, which completes the second series, and might be denoted by connecting three strokes, thus, C. The repetition of this symbol would indicate the successive hundreds as far as a thousand, or *ten hundreds*, the end of the third series, which might be indicated by four strokes combined in this manner, M. *Such were the symbols originally employed in the Roman notation.* In process of time, to avoid the inconvenience arising from frequent repetitions of the same character, symbols were invent-

ed for the intermediate numbers, by the division of those already in use. Thus, the two strokes X, being parted in the middle, either the under half A, or the upper half V, was employed to signify *five*. Next, the mark C, was divided into Γ and L, either of which represented *fifty*. Again, the four combined strokes having come, in the progress of the arts, to assume a round shape, M, were frequently expressed thus, CD; and this last form, by partition, gave the two portions I, or D, to represent *five hundred*.

Others suppose that the single strokes denoting the first numerals represented the fingers of the hand; that five represented at first the whole hand, thus, 5; that, afterwards, the middle fingers were omitted, leaving the figure V; and that X, or ten, denoted the union of two fives placed one over the other, thus, V.

Exercises for Writing. — Write the following sums in Roman numerals: Seventeen. Eleven. Twenty-eight. Thirty-four. Eighty-seven. Sixty-six. Ninety-five. One hundred and eighteen. Eighteen hundred and forty-eight. Three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven.

Write the following Roman numerals in words: VIII. XIX. XXIII. VI. XLVII. LXI. LXXXIV. XCH. DCXI. DII. DCCCIV. MDCCXXII. MDCCCLX.

2. Arabic Notation.

0. Naught.	11. Eleven.	40. Forty.
1. One.	12. Twelve.	50. Fifty.
2. Two.	13. Thirteen.	60. Sixty.
3. Three.	14. Fourteen.	70. Seventy.
4. Four.	15. Fifteen.	80. Eighty.
5. Five.	16. Sixteen.	90. Ninety.
6. Six.	17. Seventeen.	100. One hundred.
7. Seven.	18. Eighteen.	200. Two hundred.
8. Eight.	19. Nineteen.	500. Five hundred.
9. Nine.	20. Twenty.	1000. One thousand.
10. Ten.	30. Thirty.	2000. Two thousand.

An inspection of the above table will show that in this system there are ten different characters, by the combinations of which any number can be expressed. These are called the ten *digits*. The superiority of this system to that of the Romans, consists in giving to each character a *local*, as well as an absolute value; thus rendering it an admirable instrument of calculation, to which the Roman notation was wholly inapplicable. In what age or country the present system had its origin is unknown; though it has been traced to the Hindoos, among whom it appears to have been in use two thousand years ago. It is commonly called the Arabic notation, because it was introduced into Europe by the Arabians, about the year 1300. It seems to have been first used by astronomers, and afterwards circulated over Europe in the almanacs.

Exercises for Writing. Write the following sums in Arabic numerals: Nineteen. Fifty-seven. Eighty-six. Ninety-two. Two hundred and thirty. Three hundred and seventy-seven. Six hundred and thirty-three. Nine hundred and eighty-five. Three thousand and one. Five thousand and three. Seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-two. Nine thousand, five hundred and twenty-six. Thirty-eight thousand, one hundred and nineteen. Eighty-nine thousand, four hundred and twenty-one. Two hundred and ninety-five thousand, three hundred and sixty-four. Seven million, eight hundred thousand, five hundred and seventy-six. Two trillion, one hundred and eighty-five. Ninety-five quadrillion, four hundred and sixty-eight trillion, thirty-one billion, one hundred and fifty-five million, four hundred and ten thousand, two hundred and ninety-one.

Express the following Arabic numerals in words: 36. 407. 6102. 10,191. 297,863,122. 907,000,005. 123,456,789. 532,253,904,761,010. 291,347,452,786,025,844.

Put the following Roman into Arabic numerals: XVI. XXVIII. XXXVII. XLVIII. LI. LXIII. LXXXVIII. CCVI. CXIII. CXXIX. CLXXXVII. CCXLII. CCCCLXXIV. MDCCCLIX. MM. MCCCCLXVIII. DCXLIV. MVIII. MMMD.

Put the following Arabic into Roman numerals: 25. 36. 48. 77. 89. 92. 99. 137. 142. 165. 179. 220. 240. 319. 566. 783. 2000. 2729. 1032. 1368. 1533. 1001. 2483.

VII. Abbreviations and Signs.

1. Latin Abbreviations.

A. B. — <i>Ān'ti-ām</i> (-shē-) <i>Bāc-cq-lāu'rē-ūs</i>	Bachelor of Arts.
A. C. — <i>Ān'tē</i> <i>Chrīst'ī</i>	Before Christ.
A. D. — <i>Ān'nō</i> <i>Dōm'i-ni</i>	In the year of our Lord.
Æt. — <i>Æ-tā'tis</i>	Of age; aged.
A. M. — <i>Ān'ti-ām</i> <i>Mā-gis'ter</i> ; <i>Ān'nō</i> <i>Mūn'di</i> ; <i>Ān'tē</i> <i>Mā-rīd'i-ūm</i>	Master of Arts; In the year of the world; Before noon.
A. U. C. — <i>Ān'nō</i> <i>Ūr'bīs</i> <i>Cōn'di-tæ</i>	In the year of the building of the city (Rome).
B. D. — <i>Bāc-cq-lāu'rē-ūs</i> <i>Dī-vīn-i-tā'tis</i>	Bachelor of Divinity.
B. M. — <i>Bāc-cq-lāu'rē-ūs</i> <i>Mēd-i-cī-næ</i>	Bachelor of Medicine.
C. or Cent. — <i>Cōn'tum</i>	A hundred.
Cf. — <i>Cōn'fer</i>	Compare.
D. or d. — <i>Dē-nā'r'i-ūs</i>	A penny.
D. D. — <i>Dī-vīn-i-tā'tis</i> <i>Dōc'tor</i>	Doctor of Divinity.
D. G. — <i>Dē'i</i> <i>grā'ti-æ</i> (-shē-)	By the grace of God.
e. g. — <i>Ex-ēm'pli</i> <i>grā'ti-æ</i>	For example.

et al. — <i>Ēt a'ly-l</i>	And others.
et seq. — <i>Ēt aq-quān'ti-q</i> (-ahq-).	And what follows.
etc. or &c. — <i>Ēt cat'q-rq</i>	And others; and so forth.
F. D. — <i>Fid'q-i Dq-fān'āvr</i>	Defender of the Faith.
G. R. — <i>Qōr' fī-ās Rēx</i>	King George.
h. e. — <i>Hōc ēst</i>	This is; that is.
Ibid. — <i>I-bī'dqm</i>	In the same place.
Id. — <i>I'dqm</i>	The same (author).
i. e. — <i>Id ēst</i>	That is.
I. H. S. — <i>Jē'sus Hōm'i-nūm Sqi-vā'tqr</i>	Jesus, the Saviour of Men.
Incog. — <i>In-cōg'nī-tō</i>	Unknown; disguised.
L. or lb. — <i>Lī'brq</i>	A pound.
L.L. B. — <i>Lē'gum Bāc-cq-lāu'rq-ās</i>	Bachelor of Laws.
L.L. D. — <i>Lē'gum Dōc'tqr</i>	Doctor of Laws.
L. S. — <i>Lō'cus Sī-fī'ū</i>	Place of the Seal.
Lib. — <i>Lī'br</i>	Book.
M. D. — <i>Mēd-i-cl'nā Dōc'tqr</i>	Doctor of Medicine.
N. B. — <i>Nō'tq bē'nq</i>	Mark well; observe.
nem. con. — <i>Nēm'i-nē cōn-trī-dī-cōn'tq</i>	No one opposing.
nem. diss. — <i>Nēm'i-nē dīs-cōn-tī-ēn'tq</i> (-ahq-).	No one dissenting.
Per cent. — <i>Pēr cōn'tqm</i>	By the hundred.
Philom. — <i>Phī-lōm'q-thēq</i>	A lover of learning.
Pinxt. or pxt. — <i>Pīnxt'it</i>	He painted it.
P. M. — <i>Pōst Mē-rid'i-ēm</i>	Afternoon.
Pro tem. — <i>Prō tēm'pō-rq</i>	For the time being.
Prox. — <i>Prōx'i-mō</i>	Next (month).
Q. E. D. — <i>Quōd ē'rq dēm-qn-strūn'dqm</i>	Which was to be proved.
Sa. — <i>Scl'i-ēt</i>	To wit; namely.
Sc. — <i>Scl'p'it</i>	He engraved it.
S. T. D. — <i>Sāc'is Thē-q-ō'fī-s Dōc'tqr</i>	Doctor of Sacred Theology.
Ult. — <i>Ūlt'i-mō</i>	The last (month).
Vid. or v. — <i>Vī'dq</i>	See; refer to.
Viz.* — <i>Vī-dī'it-ēt</i>	To wit; namely.
V. R. — <i>Vīc-tō'rī-q Rē-qī'nq</i>	Queen Victoria.
Vz. — <i>Vēr'sq</i>	Against.

2. English Abbreviations.

Abp. — Archbishop.	Ark. — Arkansas.
Acct. — Account.	Aug. — August.
Adj. — Adjective.	
Adv. — Adverb.	B. A. — Bachelor of Arts.
Ala. — Alabama.	Bart. — Baronet.
Alex. — Alexander.	Bbl. — Barrel.
Amt. — Amount.	B. C. — Before Christ.
Anon. — Anonymous.	Benj. — Benjamin.
Apr. — April.	Bp. — Bishop.

* The sign 3, in records of the middle ages, was a common abbreviation for terminations; as omnib3 for omnibus, hab3 for habet, &c. Being in form somewhat like a z, it came to be represented among the early printers by that letter.

Bro., Bros. — Brother, brothers.
Bu. *or* Bush. — Bushel.

Cal. — California.
Capt. — Captain.
C. C. P. — Court of Common Pleas.
C. E. — Canada East.
Ch. *or* Chap. — Chapter.
Chas. — Charles.
C. J. — Chief Justice.
Co. — Company; County.
Col. — Colonel.
Coll. — College.
Conj. — Conjunction.
Conn. *or* Ct. — Connecticut.
Cr. — Creditor.
C. Ct., Cts. — Cent, cents.
C. W. — Canada West.

Dan. — Daniel; Danish.
D. C. — District of Columbia.
D. C. L. — Doctor of Civil Law.
Dea. — Deacon.
Dec. — December.
Deg. — Degree, degrees.
Del. — Delaware.
Dep. — Deputy.
Dft. — Defendant.
Dict. — Dictionary.
Do. — Ditto, the same.
Dols. — Dollars.
Doz. — Dozen.
Dr. — Doctor; Debtor; Drama.

E. — East.
Eben. — Ebenezer.
Ed., Eds. — Editor, editors.
Edm. — Edmund.
Edw. — Edward.
E. E. — Errors excepted; Ellis English.
E. I. — East Indies, East-India.
Eliz. — Elizabeth.
E. Lon. — East Longitude.
E. N. E. — East-north-east.
Eng. — England, English.
Eph. — Ephraim.
Esq. — Esquire.

F. A. S. — Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
Feb. — February.
Fem. — Feminine.

Fig. — Figura.
Fl., Fa., *or* Flor. — Florida.
Fr. — France, French.
Fred. — Frederic.
Fri. — Friday.
F. R. S. — Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. S. A. — Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ft. — Foot, feet.

Ga. — Georgia.
Gen. — General.
Gent. — Gentleman.
Geo. — George.
Ger. — German, Germany.
Gov. — Governor.
Gr. — Greek, Greece; Grains.
Gram. — Grammar.

H. *or* h. — Hour.
H. B. M. — His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
Hdkf. — Handkerchief.
Hhd. — Hogshead.
Hind. — Hindostan.
Hist. — History.
Hon. — Honorable.
H. R. H. — His Royal Highness.
Hund. — Hundred.

Ind. *or* Ind. — Indiana.
Ill. — Illinois.
In. — Inch, inches.
Inst. — Instant, or the present month.
Interj. — Interjection.
Io. — Iowa.
I. O. O. F. — Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Ital. — Italian; Italic.

Jan. — January.
Jas. — James.
Jno. — John.
Jona. — Jonathan.
Jos. — Joseph.
Josh. — Joshua.
Jud. — Judith.
Jun. *or* Jr. — Junior.

K. — King.
Kan. — Kansas.
Knt. — Knight.
Ky. — Kentucky.

- L. — Lord; Lady; Latin.
 La. — Louisiana.
 Lat. — Latitude.
 Lb. or lbs. — Pound; Pounds, (in weight).
 Ld. — Lord.
 L. I. — Long Island.
 Lieut. — Lieutenant.
 Long. — Longitude.

 M. — Meridian; Noon.
 M. or Mons. — Monsieur.
 M. A. — Master of Arts.
 Ma. — Minnesota.
 Macc. — Maccabees.
 Mad. — Madam.
 Maj. — Major.
 Masc. — Masculine.
 Mass. — Massachusetts.
 M. C. — Member of Congress.
 Md. — Maryland.
 Mdle. — Mademoiselle.
 Me. — Maine.
 Mem. — Memorandum.
 Messrs. — Messieurs, Gentlemen.
 Mex. — Mexico, Mexican.
 Mich. — Michigan; Michael.
 Min. — Minutes.
 Miss. — Mississippi.
 Mo. — Missouri.
 Mo., Mos. — Month, months.
 Mon. — Monday.
 M. P. — Member of Parliament.
 Mr. — Mister.
 Mrs. — Mistress (*pronounced miz'siz*).
 MS. — Manuscript.
 MSS. — Manuscripts.
 Mt. — Mount or mountain.

 N. — North; Noun.
 N. A. — North America.
 Nath. — Nathaniel.
 N. C. — North Carolina.
 N. E. — New England; North-east.
 Neb. — Nebraska.
 N. H. — New Hampshire.
 N. J. — New Jersey.
 N. M. — New Mexico.
 Nom. — Nominative.
 Nov. — November.
 N. S. — Nova Scotia; New Style (after 1752).
 N. T. — New Testament.

 N. W. — North-west.
 N. Y. — New York.

 O. — Ohio.
 Obj. — Objective.
 Oct. — October.
 O. S. — Old Style (in England before 1752).
 O. T. — Old Testament; Oregon Territory.
 Oz. — Ounce or ounces. See *Fl.*, page 163.

 P., pp. — Page, pages.
 Pa. or Penn. — Pennsylvania.
 Phila. — Philadelphia.
 P. M. — Postmaster.
 Pop. — Population.
 Pos. — Possessive.
 Prep. — Preposition.
 Pres. — President.
 Prob. — Problem.
 Prof. — Professor.
 Pron. — Pronoun.
 Pub. Doc. — Public Document.

 Q. — Queen.
 Qr. — Quarter.

 Rep. — Representative.
 Rev. — Reverend; Revelation.
 R. I. — Rhode Island.
 Richd. — Richard.
 R. N. — Royal Navy.
 Robt. — Robert.
 R. R. — Railroad.
 Rt. Hon. — Right Honorable.
 Rt. Rev. — Right Reverend.

 S. — South; Shillings.
 S. A. — South America.
 Sam. — Samuel.
 Sat. — Saturday.
 S. C. — South Carolina; Supreme Court.
 Sch. — Schooner.
 Scot. — Scotland, Scotch.
 S. E. — South-east.
 Sec. — Secretary; Second.
 Sen. — Senate.
 Sept. — September.
 Shak. — Shakspeare.
 S. J. C. — Supreme Judicial Court.
 Sp. — Spain, Spanish.
 Sq. ft. — Square foot, square feet.

Sq. in. — Square inch, square inches.

St. — Saint ; Street ; Strait.

Sun. — Sunday.

Supt. — Superintendent.

S. W. — South-west.

Tenn. — Tennessee.

Tex. — Texas.

Thee. — Theodore.

Thos. — Thomas.

Thurs. — Thursday.

Tr. — Transpose.

Trans. — Translation.

Tues. — Tuesday.

Univ. — University.

U. S. — United States.

U. S. A. — United States of America ;

United States Army.

U. S. N. — United States Navy.

U. T. — Utah Territory.

V. — Verb.

Va. — Virginia.

Ver. — Verse.

Vol., Vols. — Volume, volumes.

Vt. — Vermont.

W. — West.

Wed. — Wednesday.

W. I. — West India, West Indies.

Wis. or Wisc. — Wisconsin.

Wm. — William.

W. T. — Washington Territory.

Yd. — Yard.

Yds. — Yards.

Y^e. — The.

3. *Abbreviations of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, in their Order.*

OLD TESTAMENT.

Gen. — Genesis.

Ex. or Exod. — Exodus.

Lev. — Leviticus.

Numb. — Numbers.

Deut. — Deuteronomy.

Josh. — Joshua.

Judg. — Judges.

Ruth.

I. Sam. — I. Samuel.

II. Sam. — II. Samuel.

I. Kings.

II. Kings.

I. Chron. — I. Chronicles.

II. Chron. — II. Chronicles.

Esr. — Ezra.

Neh. — Nehemiah.

Esth. — Esther.

Job.

Ps. — Psalms.

Prov. — Proverbs.

Eccl. or Eccles. — Ecclesiastes.

Cant. — Canticles or Song of Solomon.

Isa. — Isaiah.

Jer. — Jeremiah.

Lam. — Lamentations.

Ezek. — Ezekiel.

Dan. — Daniel.

Hos. — Hosea.

Jo. — Joel.

Am. — Amos.

Ob. — Obadiah.

Jon. — Jonah.

Mic. — Micah.

Nah. — Nahum.

Hab. — Habakkuk.

Zeph. — Zephaniah.

Hag. — Haggai.

Zech. — Zechariah.

Mal. — Malachi.

* Th, in Saxon, was represented by þ ; thus *the* was spelled *þe*. When the Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, ȝ (y), as most resembling it in form, was often substituted for the Saxon þ (th) ; and hence, in early printed works, we see ȝ^e for *the*, ȝ^t for *that*, and other similar contractions.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Matt. — Matthew.
 Mark.
 Luke.
 John.
 Acts.
 Rom. — Epistle to the Romans.
 I. Cor. — I. Corinthians.
 II. Cor. — II. Corinthians.
 Gal. — Galatians.
 Eph. — Ephesians.
 Phil. — Philippians.
 Col. — Colossians.
 I. Thess. — I. Thessalonians.
 II. Thess. — II. Thessalonians.

I. Tim. — I. Timothy.
 II. Tim. — II. Timothy.
 Tit. — Titus.
 Philem. — Philemon.
 Heb. — Hebrews.
 Jas. — Epistle of James.
 I. Pet. — I. Peter.
 II. Pet. — II. Peter.
 I. John.
 II. John.
 III. John.
 Jude.
 Rev. — Revelation.

4. *Miscellaneous Abbreviations.*

No. — Number. (Spanish *numero*, or French *nombre*).
 Cwt. — Hundred-weight. (Latin *centum*, one hundred.)
 Dwt. — Pennyweight. (Latin *denarius*, a penny.)
 &, §. — And.

REMARK. On sign-boards, and in books printed previously to the beginning of the present century, the character & frequently has this form, *Œ*, which is evidently the Latin word *et* (and), the two letters (*£* and *§*) being run together in one type.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

Fol. — Folio, a sheet folded so as to make two leaves, or four pages.
 4to or 4°. — Quarto, four leaves or eight pages.
 8vo. or 8°. — Octavo, eight leaves or sixteen pages.
 12mo. or 12°. — Duodecimo, twelve leaves or twenty-four pages.
 16mo. or 16°. — Sexto-decimo, sixteen leaves or thirty-two pages.
 18mo. or 18°. — Octo-decimo, eighteen leaves or thirty-six pages.

5. *Arithmetical and Commercial Signs.*

£. — (Latin *libra*). A pound sterling.
 lb. — (Latin *libra*). A pound weight.
 ℥, Scruple. }
 ʒ, Dram. } Apothecaries' weight.
 ʒ, Ounce. }

REMARK. These signs are all modifications of the figure 3, a scruple being the third part of a dram, a dram consisting of three scruples, and an ounce being composed of a certain number of drams.

\$ — Dollars; as, \$12.

REMARK. Various explanations are given of the origin of this mark. One is, that it is an imitation of the scroll and pillars on Spanish coins; another, that it is

Sq. in. — Square
St. — Saint
Sun. — Sun
Sun.

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SUNDAY

MICAL SIGNS.

a "piece of eight" (eight reals), a Spanish

as., 6d.

as, 4—2.

16.

::

√ Root.

n; as, 6: 12:: 2: 4. Read, 6 is to 12 as 2 is to 4.

REMARK. This was originally intended for the letter r, the initial of the Latin word *radix*, meaning root.

° Degrees;
' Minutes; } as, 93°, 17', 5".
" Seconds;

¥ (Latin *per*). By; }
@ (Latin *ad*). To; } as, Sugar ¥ 10 @ 12c.

6. Astronomical Signs.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, ETC.

☉ or ☼ The Sun.

☿ Mer'cu-ry.

♀ Vē'nus.

☿ or ☼ The Earth.

☾ New Moon.

☾ Moon in its first quarter.

☾ Full Moon.

☾ Moon in its last quarter.

♂ Māry.

♂ Os'eq.*

♀ Pal'pa.*

♂ Jā'nā.*

♂ Vē's'ta.*

♂ Jā'pi-ter.

♂ Sat'urn.

♂ or ♀ U'rā-nūa.

♂ or ♀ Nēp'tūnē.

* A fixed star.

EXPLANATION. Different accounts are given of the origin and meaning of some of the above symbols, which astronomers use to denote the heavenly bodies; but the meaning of the following signs, ☉, ☿, ♀, ☾, ☼, ♂, * is so obvious that any explanation of them would be superfluous.

This sign, ☉, is said to represent a brazen shield, or buckler, which, on account of its dazzling brilliancy, was naturally selected as an appropriate emblem of the sun.

Besides the moon, the only planets of which the ancients had any knowledge were Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn: they were ignorant of the true nature of the earth. All the remaining planets have been discovered, and their symbols invented, within the present century, with the single exception of Uranus, which was discovered in the year 1781. The

* These and several other small planets which are not included in the list, are called *asteroids*. They are now commonly denoted by a circle enclosing a number indicating the order of their discovery; thus, Vesta would be designated in this manner: ④.

planetary signs may, therefore, be divided into two classes, the ancient and the modern, which will be treated of in this order.

On comparing the five signs, ☿, ♀, ♂, ♃, ♄, we see that three of them, namely, ☿ (Mercury), ♀ (Venus), and ♂ (Mars), are each composed, in part, of a circle. Upon this circle a face was formerly drawn to represent the god or goddess whose name the planet bore.*

Mercury was the god of eloquence, commerce, travelers, and robbers: he was also the messenger of the gods, and of Jupiter in particular. In his symbol, the curved line above his head (☿) represents the *pet'q-sis*, or winged cap which he wore.†



Mars was the god of rude and savage warfare, and his symbol (♂) represents the head, helmet, and crest of an ancient warrior.‡

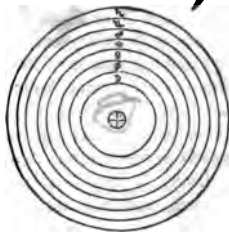


The sign ♃ (an older form of which is ♄) is a rude representation of an eagle, a bird sacred to Jupiter, and represented by artists as standing with extended wings beside his throne. The longer line stands for the beak, head, neck, body, and tail: the shorter for the wings and feet.§



The sign ♄ represents an ancient scythe or sickle, the peculiar and appropriate emblem of Saturn, the god of time.

The ancients erroneously supposed the earth to be in the centre of the universe, and the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, to revolve vertically around it, at different distances, in the order here given. Mercury and Venus,|| being *below* the sun, or between it and the earth, were called inferior planets, and this was indicated by a cross placed at the bottom of their respective signs. Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, being *above*, or beyond the



* Compare the sign for the sun, ☉. The teacher will notice that the representation of a *face* gave rise to the term *aspect* used by astrologers in describing the situation of one planet in respect to another.

† Some writers suppose that this sign is intended to represent the caduceus (ka-dū'shūs), or wand, of Mercury — a staff with two serpents twined about it, and with wings at its extremity.

‡ Bailly and others suppose that this symbol is borrowed from two of the chief instruments of ancient warfare, the spear and the shield.

§ It is thought by some that this sign is intended to represent a thunderbolt, the peculiar weapon of Jupiter. Others regard it as the letter Z, the initial of the word Ζεύς (Zeus), his Greek name, with a stroke through it as a mark of abbreviation.

|| Venus was the goddess of love, of pleasure, and of female beauty.



sun, were called superior planets, which was indicated by the crest of the helmet, the eagle's wing, and the cross upon the scythe, which are all placed at the top of the signs.*

The sign \ominus represents the earth and its equator; the sign \oplus , the four quarters of the globe.†



Ceres was the goddess who presided over grain, the harvest, and agriculture in general. Her sign (\P) represents a reaping-hook, or sickle.



The sign \S represents a lance-head, as an emblem of Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of the arts, and of scientific warfare.



Juno was the consort of Jupiter, and the queen of heaven. Her sign (\S) represents a sceptre crowned with a star, as an emblem of authority and power.



The sign $\tilde{\text{A}}$ represents an altar with fire upon it, as an emblem of Vesta, the goddess of domestic life, to whom the hearth was sacred. Her mysteries were celebrated by virgins who kept a fire perpetually burning in her temple.

The sign H , or H , with a planet suspended from the cross-bar, stands for Herschel, the discoverer of Uranus. To explain the meaning of this sign (H) and the reason of its application to Uranus, it is necessary to observe that the only metals known to the ancients were seven, namely, gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, tin, and lead, which were supposed to be mysteriously connected with the sun, moon, and planets, by whose symbols they were respectively represented, thus: \odot (gold), A (silver), \S (mercury), \P (copper), C (iron), U (tin), L (lead). In the year 1741, the metal *platinum* was discovered, and was soon after introduced into Europe under the name of



By some, her sign (V) is thought to represent an antique mirror, as her appropriate emblem.

* The crosses attached to the signs \P , \S , \S , \P , have nothing to do with the position of the corresponding planets, which were discovered long after this theory of the universe was abandoned.



† There is another sign for the earth (E) which is sometimes used in English and in American books. It is a representation of a globe and cross, the common badge of Christian sovereigns.

"white gold." In its native state it is almost always mixed with iron. When the planet Uranus was discovered in 1781, the German astronomers combined the symbol for the sun (\odot), representing gold, with a portion of the symbol for Mars ($\♂$), representing iron, forming the character $\♁$ to denote both the new planet and the new metal.

The sign $\♆$ represents the trident of Neptune, the god of the sea. The sign $\♁$ (an L and V united, with a planet suspended from the hair-stroke of the V) combines the initials of *Le Verrier*, the discoverer of Neptune.



SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs. $\♈$ *Ā'ri-ēg*, the Ram.
 $\♉$ *Tāu'rus*, the Bull.
 $\♊$ *Ĝēm'i-ni*, the Twins.
 Summer signs. $\♋$ *Crā'cer*, the Crab.
 $\♌$ *Lē'o*, the Lion.
 $\♍$ *Vir'go*, the Virgin.

Autumn signs. $\♎$ *Li'brq*, Balance.
 $\♏$ *Scōr'pi-ō*, the Scorpion.
 $\♐$ *Sāg-it-tā'ri-ūs*, the Archer.
 Winter signs. $\♑$ *Cāp-ri-cōr'nus*, the Goat.
 $\♒$ *A-quā'ri-ūs*, the Waterman.
 $\♓$ *Pis'ces*, the Fishes.

The zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and all the greater planets are confined. It contains twelve constellations, and is divided into twelve equal parts called *signs*, which anciently corresponded with the constellations. These signs are indicated, in almanacs and other astronomical works, by certain symbols or characters which have reference either to the figure or the name of the corresponding constellations.

Thus, the symbol $\♈$ (*Aries*) represents the twisted horns of a ram.



The symbol $\♉$ (*Taurus*) represents the head and horns of a bull.



The symbol $\♊$ (*Gemini*) is intended to indicate the twins Castor and Pollux, the ancient statues of whom consisted of two pieces of wood, joined together by two cross-pieces.

The symbol $\♋$ (*Cancer*) represents the claws of a crab.



The symbol $\♌$ (*Leo*) is a corruption of the Greek letter Lambda, Λ (anciently written in this form, A), the initial of the word *Λέων* (*lē'on*), a lion. Some, however, regard it as the representation of a lion's tail.



The symbol $\♍$ (*Virgo*) is a corruption of the three first letters of the Greek word *παρθένος*, (*pār'the-nōs*), a virgin, the ϖ (ρ) being originally written in

this form, ∞ , and then further corrupted into \mathfrak{M} , to which another stroke was added as an abbreviation of the letters $\alpha\phi$, ($\alpha\phi$).



The symbol \mathfrak{L} (*Libra*) (sometimes found in this form, \mathfrak{L}_b) represents the upper part of a balance, and the scales suspended from it.



The symbol \mathfrak{M} (*Scorpio*) (found also in this form, \mathfrak{M}_b) represents the tail of a scorpion, which is composed of several little round joints. At first it was written in this manner, ∞ or ∞ ; and the latter form was subsequently corrupted into \mathfrak{M} , the last line being curved a little, \mathfrak{M} represent the sting.



The symbol \mathfrak{S} (*Sagittarius*) represents an arrow just leaving the bow, a small piece of which is seen at the bottom of the character.

The symbol \mathfrak{C} (*Capricornus*) is an abbreviation of the Greek word $\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$ (*tragos*), a goat, and represents the two first letters.



The symbol \mathfrak{A} (*Aquarius*) represents the zipling of water.



The symbol \mathfrak{P} (*Pisces*) represents two fishes tied together with a string.

VIII. Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages.

1. Latin.

- Ā fūr-tj-ō'ri** (fūr-shē-ō'ri), *for a stronger reason.*
Ā pōs-tē-rj-ō'ri, *from a posterior reason; from the effect to the cause.*
Ā pri-ō'ri, *from a prior reason; from the cause to the effect.*
Āb i-nj'ij-ō (q-nish'q-ō), *from the beginning.*
Ād cap-tūn'dum vūl'gus, *to captivate the populace.*
Ād-dēn'da, *things to be added.*
Ād īn-fj-nj'tum, *to infinity; without end.*
Ād lib'ij-tūm, *at pleasure.*
Ād nān'q-ām, *to loathing.*
Ād va-lō'rēm, *according to the value.*
Āl'ij-ās, *otherwise.*
Āl'ij-bī, *elsewhere.*
Āl'ma mā'ter, *fostering mother.*
Ān'glij-ōs, *in English.*
Ān'j-mūs, *mind, feeding.*
Ā'quā fūr'tjā, *nitric acid.*
Ār'bj-ter ēl-q-gūn-tj-ā'rūm, *a judge in matters of taste.*
Ār-gu-mēn'tum ūd hōm'j-nēm, *an argument to the man or individual.*
Bō'nā fī'de, *in good faith.*
Cāc-q-ō'ithēy acrit-bēn'dī, *a rage for writing.*
Cm't'q-xis pūr'ij-būs, *other things being equal.*
Cā'pī-ās, *you may take.*
Cā'sus bēl'li, *a cause of war.*
Cōr-nū-cō'pī-ō, *a horn of plenty.*
Cōr-rj-gēn'da, *things to be corrected.*
Cui bō'nō? *for whose advantage? of what use?*
Cūm prīv'ij-lō'gij-ō, *with privilege.*
Cūr-rēn'te cāl'q-mō, *with a running pen.*
Cūr-rē'q-lūm, *a career; a course.*
Dā'ta, *things given or granted; facts; particulars.*
Dē fāc'tō, *in fact.*
Dē gūs'tj-būs nōn ēst dīs-pū-tīn'dum, *there is no disputing about tastes.*
Dē jū're, *by law.*
Dē mōr'tj-īs nīl nī'nt bō'nūm, *say nothing of the dead but what is good.*
Dē nō'vō, *anew.*
Dē prō-fūn'djā, *out of the depths.*
Dē's vq-lēn'te, *God willing.*
Dē'sunt cm't'q-rā, *the rest are wanting.*
Dī'eg i'rā, *day of wrath.*
Dīc'tum, *a mere assertion.*
Dī'rj gō, *I take the lead.*
Dīs-jēc'ta mēm'brā, *scattered remains.*
Drām'q-tis pōr-sō'nō, *the characters or persons represented in a drama.*
Dū-rān'te plāc'ij-tō, *during pleasure.*
Dū-rān'te vī'te, *during life.*
Ec'cō hō'mō, *behold the man.*
Ē-mēr'ij-tūs, *exempted from further duty.*
Ē'n'sq pē'tjv plāc'ij-dām sūb lib-er-tā'te, *quit-s'tem, by his sword he seeks peace under liberty.*
Ē'r'gō, *therefore.*
Ē'r-rā'te, *mistakes in printing.*
Ēx cā-thē'drē, *from the chair; authoritatively.*
Ēx-cēl'sj-ōr, *higher.*
Ēx nī'hj-lō nī'hj fīt, *nothing produces nothing.*
Ēx of-fj'cj-ō (qf-fīsh'q-ō), *officially; by virtue of office.*
Ēx pā'r'te, *from a party; one-sided.*
Ēx pōst fāc'tō, *after the fact.*
Ēx'q-ūnt ōm'nēq, *all go out.*
Ēx'jt, *he goes out.*
Fāc sīm'ij-lō, *a counterpart or exact copy.*
Fē'lō dē sē, *a self-murderer; a suicide.*
Fī'at, *let it be done; a decree.*
Fī'njē, *the end.*
Qs'nj-ūs lō'cī, *the genius of the place.*
Qs'tjā, *for nothing; free.*

174 WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Hă'pə-ăs cōr'pəs, *you may have the body*;
— *a writ against false imprisonment.*
Hic jă'cēt, *here lies.*

Ig'nīs făt'p-ăs, *will-with-a-wisp.*
Ig-nō-ră'mus, *a blockhead.*
Im-prī-mă'tur, *let it be printed.*
Im-prī'mis, *in the first place.*
Im-prōmpt'ū, *off-hand; on the spur of the moment.*

In ēs'q, *in being; in reality.*
In ex-tēn'sō, *in an extended manner.*
In ex-trē'mis, *in extreme circumstances; at the point of death.*
In lim'i-nē, *on the threshold; at the outset.*
In mē'di-ās rēg, *into the midst of things.*
In pōs'se, *in possible existence.*
In prō'pri-ē pēr-sō'nē, *in person.*
In stā'tū quō, *in the former state.*
In tō'tō, *wholly, entirely.*
In trān'si-tū, *on the passage.*
In-stān'tē, *instantly.*
In-ter-rēg'nūm, *an interval between two reigns.*
Ip'se dix'it, *he himself said so; a mere assertion.*
Ip-sis/si-mā vēr'bē, *the very words.*
Ip'sō fāc'tō, *by the very fact.*
I'tēm, *also; an article in a catalogue or account.*

Jū'rē dij-vī'nō, *by divine right.*

Lă'bōr ūm'nj-ē vīn'cīt, *labor overcomes all things.*
Lăp'sus līn'gus, *a slip of the tongue.*
Lăus Dē'i, *praise to God.*
Lit'ē-ră'tū, *men of learning.*
Lō'cum tē'nōq, *holding the office; a deputy; a substitute.*
Lūs'triūm, *a period of five years.*
Lū's nā-tū'rē, *a freak of nature.*

Măg'nā Chăr'tē, *The Great Charter.*
Mă'nēs, *a ghost; departed spirits.*
Măx'i-mūm, *the greatest.*
Mē-mēn'tō mō'r'tī, *remember death.*
Mēm-q-rā-bīl'i-ē, *things worthy of being remembered.*
Mē'ym ēt tū'ym, *mine and thine.*
Mīn'i-mūm, *the least.*
Mī-nū'ti-ē (mē-nū'shō-s), *the smallest particulars.*

Mōd'i-cūm, *a small portion.*
Mī-mb'i-lē dīc'tū, *wonderful to be said.*
Mō'dus op'ē-rān'dī, *mode of operation.*
Mūl'tum in pār'vō, *much in little.*

Nō plūs ūl'trā, *nothing more beyond.*
Nō'lēq vō'lēq, *willing or unwilling.*
Nō'lē prōs'q-qui, *to be unwilling to proceed; — discontinuance of a suit.*
Nōn cōm'pōs mēn'tis, *not sound of mind.*

Ō'nus prō-bān'dī, *the burden of proof.*
Ō'rā prō nō'bīs, *pray for us.*
Ō'rō rō-tūn'dō, *with a full, round voice.*
Ō'ti-ūm cām vīg-nī-tā'tē (ō'shē-ūm), *leisure with dignity.*

Pab'ū-lūm, *nourishment.*
Pās'sim, *every where.*
Pā'ter fā-mīl'i-ās, *father of a family.*
Pax vō-bis'cum, *peace be with you.*
Pēn-dēn'tē lī'tē, *while the suit is pending.*
Pēr dī'em, *by the day.*
Pēr ān'nūm, *by the year.*
Pēr fās ēt nē'fās, *through right and wrong.*
Pēr sē, *by itself.*
Pē-tī'ti-s prīn-cīp'i-i (pē-tīsh'ē-s), *a bagging of the question.*
Pōs'se cōm-i-tā'tus, *the power of the county; an armed body.*
Pōst mōr'tē, *after death.*
Prī'mā fā'cī-s (-shē-s), *at the first view.*
Prō ā'rīs ēt fō'cīs, *for our altars and hearths.*
Prō bō'nō pūb'lī-cō, *for the public good.*
Prō ēt cōn, *for and against.*
Prō fōr'mā, *for form's sake.*
Prō hīc vī'cē, *for this time.*
Prō-vī'cō, *it being provided; a condition; a stipulation.*
Pū'nī-cā fī'dēq, *Punice, or bad, faith.*

Quān'tum sūf'fī-cīt, *a sufficient quantity.*
Qui trāns'tū-lit sūs'tī-nēt, *he who brought us over sustains us.*
Quīd'nūc, *what now? a newcomer.*
Quīd'prō quō, *what for what; an equivalent.*
Quōn'dā, *having been formerly.*
Quō'tē, *a share, a proportion.*

Ră'rē ā'vīs, *a rare bird; a prodigy.*

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES. 175

- Rə-dūc'tj-š ká pə-sū'r'dum (rə-dūk'shə-š),
a reducing a position to an absurdity.
Rə-q-uj-šs'cət'in pə'cə, may he rest in peace.
- Sə'rə fā'cj-šs (fā'shə-šs), cause it to be
known: — a kind of writ.
Sə-cūn'dum ər'təm, according to art.
Sə-rj-š'tim, in due order.
Sj-mil'j-ə sj-mil'j-būs cū-rān'tyr, like is
cured by like.
S't'neq dī'q, without day.
S't'neq quā nōn, without which not; — an in-
dispensable condition.
Suk'v'j-tər in mō'dō, fūr'tj-tər in rē, gen-
tle in manner, bold in execution.
Sūb rō'qə, under the rose; secretly.
Sū'i gēn'q-ris, of its own kind; peculiar.
Sū'um cui'que, to each his own.
Sūm'mum bō'nūm, the chief good.
- Tē Də'tm, a hymn of praise.
Tēm'pə-rə mū-tān'tyr, the times are changed.
- Tēr'rə f'yr'mə, firm land.
Tēr'rə in-cōg'nj-tə, an unknown land.
- Ū-tj-mā'tum, the last offer.
Ū'nə vō'cə, with one voice; unanimously.
Ū'tj-lā dūl'cī, the useful with the agreea-
ble.
- Vā'də mō'cūm, go with me.
Vē'nī — vī'dī — vī'cī, I came — I saw — I
conquered.
Və'r-bā'tim ēt lit-ə-rā'tim, word for word
and letter for letter. [is enough.
Vər'būm sūt sū-pj-šn'tī, a word to the wise
Vī ēt ər'mjə, by main force.
Vī'ə, by way of.
Vī'cə vər'ə, the reverse. [ertness.
Vīs in-ər'tj-ə (in-ər'shə-š), the force of in-
Vī'və vō'cə, by the living voice; by word
of mouth.
Vōx pōp'u-lī, vōx Dē'i, the voice of the
people, the voice of God.

B. Modern Languages.

Most of the words and phrases are from the French; and many of them have a partially Anglicised pronunciation. — Abbreviation, It., Italian.

- A la (à la), after the manner.
À la mode, according to the fashion.
Aide-de-camp (ād'ə-kāwng), an assistant
to a general.
Am-ə-teūr', a lover of an art or science.
Amende honorable (ā-mānd ə-nō-rā'bl),
an apology; reparation.
Attaché (āt-ā-shā'), a person attached to a
legation.
Apropos (āp-rə-pō), to the purpose; by the
by; opportunely.
Au fait (ō fā), skilful; expert; experi-
enced.
Au revoir (ō rə-vvūr'), good-by; farewell.
Ān'tō dā fē (fā) [Portuguese], an act of
faith: — the burning of a heretic.
- Badinage (bā-də-nāzh'), pleasantry; tri-
fling.
Bag-ə-tēlle', a trifle.
Ballet (bāl-lē'), a kind of mimic dance.
Beau monde (bō mōnd), the fashionable
world.
- Beaux esprits (bōx əs-prē'), men of wit.
Belles-lettres (bēl-lēt'tr), polite literature.
Bijou (bē-zhō'), a jewel.
Billet-doux (bīl'jə-dō'), a love letter.
Bizarre (bē-zār'), whimsical; fantastical.
Bizarerie (bē-zār-rē'), whimsicalness.
Bonhomme (bō-nō-mē'), good-natured
simplicity.
Bon jour (bōn zhūr'), good day; good
morning.
Bon mot (bōn mō'), a witticism.
Bon soir (bōn swūr), good evening.
Bon ton (bōn-tōng), fashion.
Bon vivant (bōn vē-vāng'), a good liver.
Bouquet (bō'kā or bō-kā'), a nosegay.
Boudoir (bō-dwūr'), a small private room.
Brochure (brō-shūr'), a pamphlet.
- Cabriolet (kāb-rə-q-lā'), a one-horse chaise.
Canaille (kā-nāl'), the dregs of the people.
Cāp-ə-piē', from head to foot.
Carte blanche (kārt blānəh), unlimited
power.

176 WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Châp-er-ôn', a kind of hood or cap.
 Chateau (shât-ô'), a country-seat.
 Chef d'œuvre (shê-dôv'r'), a masterpiece.
 Chevaux de frise (shêv-ô dè frêz'), a piece of wood set with spikes.

Chif-ên-niêr', a rag-picker.
 Cicerone (chê-chê-rô'nê or sîs-ê-rô'nê) [It.], a guide.

Ci-devant (sê-dê-vâng'), formerly.
 Clique (klêk'), a party.
 Comme il faut (fô), as it should be.
 Côté à-mô'rê [It.], with love or inclination.
 Connoisseur (kôn-nis-sûr' or kôn-nis-sûr'), a critic.

Côté-gé (kôn'jê), leave of absence.
 Côté-tour', outline of a figure.
 Conversazione (kôn-vêr-sât-zê-p'ô'nê) [It.], a meeting of company.

Corps (kôr), a body of men or troops.
 Cortège (kôr-têzh'), a train of attendants.
 Côté-leur' dè rôp, rose-color.
 Coup d'état (kô dâ-tâ'), a stroke of state policy.

Coup de grace (kô dè grâs'), the mercy-stroke.
 Coup de main (kô dè mâng'), a sudden attack.
 Coup d'œil (kô dâ'il'), a glance of the eye.
 Coup de soleil (kô dè sô-lâil'), a sun-stroke.
 Ceute que couste (kôt kè kôt), cost what it may.

Débris (dê-brê'), fragments, rubbish.
 Début (dâ-bû'), first appearance.
 Dénouement (dê-nô'mâng'), the discovery of a plot.

Dernier ressort (dêrn-yâr' rês-sôr'), the last resort.
 De trop (dè trô'), too much.
 Devoir (dêv-wôr'), duty.
 Dieu et mon droit (dê'û â mông drwâ), God and my right.

Dolce far niente (dôl'chê fâr nê-ân'tâ) [It.], delightful leisure.
 Double-entendre (dô-blân-tân-dr'), an expression that may be understood in two different ways.
 Douceur (dô-sûr'), a bribe.

Eau-de-vie (ô-dê-vê'), "water of life," brandy.
 Eclaircissement (ê-klâr'sis-mâng'), an explanation.

El-clat (ê-klât'), a striking effect; applause.
 Elève (ê-lêv'), a pupil.
 Elite (ê-lê't'), the chosen or best part.
 Embonpoint (âng'bông-pwâng'), good condition.

Emeute (ê-mût'), an uproar; a riot.
 Encore (âng-kôr'), again.
 En masse (âng-mâs'), in a body or mass.
 Ennui (ân-wê'), wearisomeness; lassitude.
 En passant (âng päs-sâng'), in passing.
 En route (âng rô't'), on the way.
 Entrée (âng-trê'), entrance; privilege of entrance.
 Entre nous (âng'tr nô'), between ourselves.
 Entrepôt (âng'trê-pô'), a warehouse; a mart.
 Esprit de corps (ê-prê' dè kôr'), the spirit of the company to which one belongs.

Fa-çade', the front.
 Faux pas (fô pâ'), a false step.
 Fête champêtre (fât shâm-pât'r'), a rural festival.
 Feu de joie (fê dè zhwâ'), a bonfire.
 Feuilleton (fêi'yô-tông'), a small leaf; — a supplement to a newspaper; — a tale.
 Fête de chambre (fêi dè shâm'br'), a chamber-meal.
 Fi-nâ'le [It.], the close; the last piece.
 Fri-çêur', a hair-dresser.

Garçon (gâr-shân'), a boy, or a waiter.
 Gens d'armes (zhân dârm'), armed police.
 Goût (gô'), taste; inclination.

Hauteur (hâ-tür'), haughtiness.
 Honi soit qui mal y pense (ô-nê' swâ kô mäl ô pans) [Old Fr.], evil to him who evil thinks.
 Hors de combat (ôr' dè kông-bâ'), not in a condition to fight.

Insouciance (ân-nô-sô-ân's'), indifference; unconcern.

Je ne sais quoi (zhê nê sâ kwâ'), I know not what.
 Jet d'eau (zhâ dô'), a fountain that throws up water.
 Jeu d'esprit (zhê dês-prê'), a witicism.
 Jeu de mots (zhê dè mô'), a play upon words; a pun. [mean].
 Juste milieu (zhâst mê-lê'û'), the golden

Liaison (lî-ə-zông'), a bond of union; an amatory intrigue.

Liqueur (lî-kûr'), a cordial.

Littérateur (lî-tî-râ-tûr'), a literary man.

Maître d'hôtel (mâtr dô-têl'), a hotel-keeper; also a steward.

Mal à propos (mâl âp-rə-pô'), unsuitably; inopportune.

Mauvaise honte (mâ-vân' ônt'), false shame.

Mélange (mê-lânzh'), a mixture.

Méleo (mê-lâ'), a riot; a conflict.

Modiste (mô-dêst'), a milliner.

Monsieur (mô-siûr'); sir; Mr.

Morceau (môr-sô'), a morsel.

Natif (nâ-tîf'), simple; artless.

Natvoté (nâ-ôv-tâ'), artlessness.

N'importe (nâng-pôrt'), no matter.

Nom de guerre (nôm dē gâr'), } an as-
Nom de plume (nôm dē plûm'), } sumed
name.

Nonchalance (nôn-shâ-lân's'), indifference.

On dit (ôn-dê'), "they say;" a flying report.

Outré (ô-trâ'), extravagant; strange.

Par excellence (pâr êk-sê-lân's'), by way of eminence; preëminently.

Parterre (pâr-têr'), a flower garden.

Parvenu (pâr-və-nû'), an upstart.

Patois (pât-wâ'), a rustic or provincial dialect.

Penchant (pân-shâng'), inclination; bias.

Pensez à moi (pân-sâ' zâ mwâ), think of me.

Perdu (pêr-dû'), lost; given up.

Petit-maitre (pêti-tê-mâ'tr'), a fop; a co-comb.

Physique (fî-zêk'), physical constitution.

Plateau (plâ-tô'), an elevated plain; table-land.

Porte-monnaie (pôrt-môn-nâ'), a flat purse.

Prî'ma dôn'nâ [It.], a first-rate female singer.

Protégé (prô-tê-zhê'), a person under the protection of another.

[the alert.

Qui vive (kê vêv'), who goes there? on

Ragoût (râ-gô'), a highly-seasoned dish.

Restaurateur (rê-tô-rê-tûr'), the keeper of an eating-house.

Résumé (rêz'y-mâ'), a summary.

Reveille (rə-vâl' or rə-vâl'yê), the morning drum beat.

Rôle (rôl'), a part or character in a play.

Roué (rô-â'), a dissipated person.

Ruse de guerre (rûz dē gâr'), a stratagem of war.

[ference.

Sang-froid (sâng-frwâ'), coolness, indif-

Sans (sâng or sânz), without.

Sans cérémonie (sâng sâ-rê-mô-nê), without ceremony.

Sans culottes (sâng-kû-lôt'), ragamuffins.

Sauve qui peut (sôv kê pû), let him save himself who can.

Savant (sâ-vâng'), a learned man.

Sbirri (sbî-rê) [It.], police officers.

Sobriquet (sôb-rê-kâ'), a nickname.

Sol-disant (sôl-dê-sâng'), self-styled.

Soirée (swâ-râ'), an evening party.

Sotto voce (sôt-tô vô'châ) [It.], in a soft or low voice.

Souvenir (sôv-nêr'), a remembrance.

Tableau (tâb-lô'), a picture, a representation.

[hotel.

Table d'hôte (tâ'bl dôt'), public table of a Tapis (tîp'ê), a carpet. — "On the tapis," under consideration.

Tête-à-tête (tât-ə-tât'), face to face; a private interview.

Tiers-état (têr-â'r-â-tâ'), the third estate; the Commons of France.

Tôn, the prevailing fashion.

Tournure (tôr-nûr'), shape; personal appearance.

Tout ensemble (tôt' âng-sâm'bl'), the whole taken together.

[tragedian.

Tragédienne (trâ-zhâ-dē-ân'), a female

Valet de chambre (vâ'le dē shâmbr'), a footman; a waiting servant.

Vaudeville (vôd-vêl'), a comedy interspersed with songs.

Vis-à-vis (vâz'ə-vê'), face to face; a person opposite.

Vive le roi (vêv lê rwâ'), long live the king.

Voilà (vwâ-lâ') see there!

Vraisemblance (vrâ-sâm-blân's'), likeness to truth; probability.

IX. The Ten Commandments.

EXOD. XX. 3-17.

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's.

The Sum of the Ten Commandments.

MATT. XXII. 35-40.

Then one of them which was a lawyer, asked him a question, tempting him, and saying,

Master, which is the great commandment in the law?

Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

The Beatitudes.

MATT. V. 1-12.

And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain; and when he was set, his disciples came unto him:

And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peace-makers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven:

Blessed are ye, when men shall rebile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake:

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

The Lord's Prayer.

MATT. VI. 9-13.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

PROVERBS.

A liar is daring towards God, and a coward towards man.

A glutton lives to eat, a wise man eats to live.

Dost thou love life? Then waste not time, for time is the stuff that life is made of.

Honesty is the best policy; but he who acts upon that principle is not an honest man. He only is honest who does that which is right because it is right, and not from motives of policy.

He who says what he likes, shall hear what he does not like.

If you will not take pains, pains will take you.

If every one would mend one, all the world would be mended.

It is good to begin well, but better to end well.

Promises may get friends, but it is performance that keeps them.

To confess that you have changed your mind is to confess yourself wiser to-day than yesterday.

The best throw with the dice is to throw them away.

Where there is a will there is a way.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I would not enter on my list of friends,

(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility,) the man

Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail

That crawls at evening in the public path;

But he that has humanity, forewarned,

Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.

For they are all, — the meanest things that are, —

As free to live, and to enjoy that life,

As God was free to form them at the first,

Who in his sovereign wisdom made them all. — Cowper.

EPIGRAM. — *Dum vivimus, vivamus.*

"Live while you live," the epicure would say,

And seize the pleasures of the present day;

"Live while you live," the sacred preacher cries,

And give to God each moment as it flies.

Lord, in my views let both united be:

I live in pleasure when I live to thee. — Doddridge.

THE END.

K

John Henry

3

1

2 The right blue

4th and 5th



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